

## Palestinians mark death of prisoner

Occupied Jerusalem (Agencies) — Palestinians staged mourning ceremonies today to mark the first anniversary of the death in Israeli custody of prominent leader Omar Al Qasbi. Israel Radio said a masked Palestinian who tried to reach a border policeman in the occupied Gaza Strip was shot and wounded. In the West Bank town of Ramallah, troops clashed with 100 Palestinians who threw stones, burned tyres and waved the Palestinian flag, witnesses said. In Jerusalem, a spokesman for the Peace Now movement said a supporter of anti-Arab rabbi Meir Kahane set fire to the group's local headquarters, burning the door. Police confirmed an arson attempt and said they were investigating. Hospital staff in Bethlehem said 11 Arabs were injured by rubber bullets as troops clashed with demonstrators commemorating Qasbi's death. A leading member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Qasbi was Israel's longest-serving Palestinian nationalist prisoner. Jailed for 21 years he died from a kidney disease a year ago while held under armed guard in a Tel Aviv hospital.

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## Drug cartel threatens Kaifu

TOKYO (AP) — Colombia's Medellín drug cartel has threatened to kill Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu if his government does not free Colombian prisoners arrested in Japan on drug charges, a television network reported Monday. Fuji Television network said that on three occasions since December 1989, Japanese police investigators have received letters signed by the cartel demanding the release of the Colombians. It said the letters threatened that if they are not released, the cartel will kill Kaifu; Kokichi Shimomura, a legislator who represented Japan at a special United Nations conference on drugs; Tachio Obori, chief of the Tokyo metropolitan police department, and several other officials.

## Iraqi jets run off runway, five injured

ISTANBUL (AP) — Two Iraqi passenger jets overshoot the runway at Istanbul's Ataturk airport Monday and five people were injured, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The dispatch said the two planes, both flying from Baghdad, were involved in an almost identical accident 90 minutes apart. After overshooting the runway, the planes came to a halt in a field, Anatolia said. Five were injured when passengers were evacuated through escape chutes, it said. One plane, a Boeing 707, was carrying 155 passengers and the second one, a Boeing 727, had 58 aboard, Anatolia reported. The airport was closed to traffic for two and a half hours after the accidents, the report said.

## British police hold 3 in IRA suspects

LONDON (R) — British police said Monday they had detained three men for questioning in connection with the killing of a soldier by Irish nationalist gunmen. Police searched a hotel near the scene of Friday's attack where the three had stayed a day before the 19-year-old army recruit was shot dead at Lifford railway station in England. The guerrilla Irish Republican Army (IRA), waging a campaign to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility for the shooting.

## Lebanon to ask Egypt to urge Israeli pullout

CAIRO (R) — Lebanese President Elias Hrawi was quoted as saying he would ask Egypt to use its influence to get Israeli troops withdrawn from southern Lebanon. Hrawi, who is expected Tuesday to pay his first visit to Cairo since he was elected president in November, told the mass-circulation Al Akhbar newspaper he would also seek Egyptian help to assert his control over his war-torn country. "My meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is of great importance," Hrawi said in an interview appearing in Monday's edition of Al Akhbar. "Egypt has a prominent role because of its front position and because it is capable of urging Israel to end its occupation of South Lebanon," Hrawi said.

## Lebanese photographer killed in shootout

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen fatally wounded a cameraman in fighting that erupted at a peace march in Lebanon and rival Christian forces blamed each other for the killing. The Lebanese Forces (LF) militia said Monday that troops in plain clothes loyal to General Michel Aoun shot Pierre Shbat, an employee of an LF-run television station, after trying unsuccessfully to abduct him as he filmed Sunday's march. A spokesman for Aoun said Shbat was hit when 20 LF fighters, taking advantage of the March in Aoun's hand to approach Aoun's positions north of Beirut, fired into the crowd. Aoun's troops earlier fired into the air to deter the LF men. Shbat, part of a Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation (LBC) crew covering the march in Dohayeh, died later in hospital. He was in his late twenties.

## Bush finds allies 'positive' to results of summit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President George Bush said Monday he was pleased with the results of the superpower summit and that allied leaders, including West German leader Helmut Kohl whose nation's future was at the core of the talks, believed the meeting was a success. "I'm very pleased with the results of the summit," Bush said at the start of a cabinet meeting in the White House. "There were some problems. I never said there wouldn't be," he said of the four days of talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that concluded on Sunday. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater, discussing efforts to make the two Germanies, said: "The German question clearly is going to be resolved in an incremental fashion." After the cabinet meeting Bush met United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who told him: "I hope to take advantage of what you have achieved," at the summit. In an announcement reflecting the rapid pace of events, the White House said Bush was to meet Monday with the East German prime minister, Lothar de Maiziere. He will be the first time an East German leader has been to the White House.

## Gorbachev pursues business

Gorbachev meanwhile wooed through in the American heartland and pursued U.S. money and know-how in San Francisco en route to historic talks Monday with South Korea's president. Gorbachev's cross-country U.S. trip already has yielded two dividends — investment pacts with the oil company Chevron Corporation and with IBM Corporation — and promises more after a lunch Monday with 150 captains of industry in oil, banking, food, entertainment, airlines, hotels, real estate and computers. The Soviet leader's business in San Francisco was preceded by a

## Israel says no ban on emigres settling in occupied lands

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that Israel would not prevent Soviet Jewish immigrants from settling in the occupied territories despite a warning from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. "If the Soviet Union of President Gorbachev does not today see fit to tell its citizens where to live or go, it is as clear as daylight that we living in freedom and democracy are unable to accept limitations or impose them," Shamir said. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said after summit talks with U.S. President George Bush Sunday Moscow would consider halting Jewish immigration if Israel did not give assurances that the migrants would not be settled in the occupied territories. Reacting to Gorbachev's statement, Shamir said: "Everyone knows there is no policy of directing immigrants to one place or another in the land of Israel. The state of Israel as a democracy gives full freedom to everyone... to live and settle anywhere they want."

The Foreign Ministry said Monday only 200 of the latest wave of Soviet immigrants have moved to the occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip. Israel expects up to 250,000 Soviet Jews to arrive this year. Gorbachev said he hoped Israel would heed the objections expressed by Bush and himself to the settlement of Jews in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "Or else we must give further thought to it in terms of what we can do with issuing permits for exit," he said. "But I hope they will heed what the two presidents strongly

advise them — that they should act in a wise fashion," he added. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said the Soviets have sounded such a warning during talks with U.S. officials. "We have a different position on this issue. They have a great deal more trouble with that than we do," he said. The United States supports free immigration for Soviet Jews regardless of its objections to Jewish settlement in the occupied territories, he said. Bush told Gorbachev he would not submit a trade agreement he signed with Gorbachev for required congressional approval unless the Soviets pass a free immigration law. The National Conference on Soviet Jewry, which lobbies for Soviet immigration, strongly rejected Gorbachev's warning as a violation of "fundamental human rights" governing people's right to emigrate. Israeli Absorption Minister Yitzhak Peretz invited Gorbachev to visit and see for himself that no sizeable numbers of Soviet refugees are settling in the occupied territories. But Gorbachev rejected the invitation. "I will be frank, the time has not yet come to go there," he said Sunday evening. The Arab League Monday welcomed Gorbachev's warning to Israel. "The League of Arab States... expresses its satisfaction at the Soviet leader's remarks to members of the U.S. Congress on the need to hold an international peace conference and for Israel to stop exploiting Jewish immigration," the league secretariat said in a statement.



**FIGHTER PILOTS GRADUATE:** A new batch of fighter pilots graduated Monday and received their wings from His Majesty King Hussein at a ceremony held at one of Jordan's air bases. The King also presented awards to those excelling in their courses. The graduates included pilots from Arab countries. King Hussein, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zaid Ben Shaker and other officials, watched an air exercise in which several Air Force planes took part. Earlier, King Hussein attended a ceremony for the inauguration of the Air Command and Staff Academy.

## PLO to call for firm Arab move against 'U.S. campaign'

By Lamin K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee is expected to hold an urgent meeting in Baghdad in the next 24 hours and call for firm Arab political and economic measures to counter what Palestinian officials described as an American campaign to bloc efforts to provide international protection for the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied territories.

According to Palestinian officials, the PLO will demand that Arab governments adhere to commitments pledged at the extra-ordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad last week and assess Arab relations with foreign countries in light of their attitude towards the Palestinian people's national rights.

They said Palestinian officials said the PLO expected the Arab governments to respond to the American veto which killed a resolution calling for the dispatch of a three-member team to the occupied territories to investigate Israeli treatment of the Palestinian people. Senior PLO officials described the veto as "a hostile act" which warranted firm measures against the U.S. by the Arab governments.

They did not exclude economic sanctions against the U.S. to counter what they described as "a total and consistent American bias." "The Arabs should adopt immediate effective action," PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem told the Jordan Times, prior to his departure to Baghdad, Monday. "This should include firm political and economic measures in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions."

Asked if the PLO was demanding economic sanctions against the U.S., he said: "The Baghdad summit resolutions are very clear and no country is an exception." Another PLO Executive Committee member Sulaiman Najab, said that the organisation would vehemently push for collective Arab action. "The American veto is the first real and practical test to the Baghdad summit," Najab told the Jordan Times before leaving Amman for Baghdad.

American officials have linked the veto to an aborted guerrilla operation carried out by the tiny Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF) last week. But Palestinian officials rejected this link as "an unacceptable pretext."

"The main flaw in the American position has all along been its refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," argued Najab. "We are convinced that this American position is the main reason behind the American veto."

In Milhem's view American opposition to United Nations resolutions

## 'U.S. reneged on deal over U.N. resolution'

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials have accused the U.S. of reneging on an agreement not to veto a United Nations Security Council resolution to send an investigation mission to the occupied territories. They also said that European, particularly French, efforts were underway to find an alternative formula. According to Palestinian sources, the British delegate to the U.N. negotiated a deal whereby the PLO had accepted to modify the resolution; instead of calling for sending United Nations troops to the modified resolution called for the despatch of a three-member investigation committee. The sources said that the PLO had strongly protested against the U.S. veto to the American ambassador in Tunis, Robert Pelletreau, and a number of the British ambassadors in the region. The sources said, however, that the PLO was actively seeking an alternative mechanism to provide protection for the Palestinian people. "We have the support of several European countries and we shall not abandon our goal," a PLO official said (LA).

accept, through the dialogue, an alternative Palestinian leadership," he said in a cynical tone, "throughout history many colonialist powers were able to create alternative leaderships — albeit temporarily — for national liberation movements but Israel had failed, and the U.S. is still trying," he said.

Other PLO officials ruled out any possibility that the PLO will comply to recent American demands to publicly condemn the PLO operation and to expel its leader, Mohammad Abbas from the PLO. "This is simply out of question," it is just not on our agenda," said a senior PLO official in Baghdad who asked not to be named. Agencies add: Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said in the Washington talks that Moscow might settle Jewish emigration if migrants settled in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Gorbachev's statement shows Moscow has begun to be aware of the negative impacts of Soviet Jewish immigration and U.S.-Israel attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab relations," PLO Ambassador to Baghdad Azzam Al Ahmad said. Israel says 250,000 Soviet Jews might immigrate in 1990. About 38,000 have already arrived. The PLO leaders would also discuss a U.S. veto of a U.N. Security Council resolution Thursday to send observers to the occupied territories. A senior Israeli official said Israel believes the United States will maintain its dialogue with the PLO despite a failed sea raid by Palestinian commandos on Israel last week.

"The U.S. won't cut the dialogue," the official told Reuters. "The Americans don't break plates until they've bought new ones." Israel has publicly urged Washington to end contacts with the PLO. But the official said the dialogue was too important a part of U.S. Middle East policy to be abandoned.

"We are even convinced that even if the dialogue continued for one more year — in the same way it was proceeding until now — it will achieve nothing," said Milhem. Najab repeated Palestinian accusations that the U.S. aimed at "convincing the PLO to exclude itself from the political equation."

"The U.S. was trying to make us

nationalist coalition partners. Despite early predictions of a quick government, Shamir has spent the past 39 days trying to forge a new alliance with smaller religious and right-wing parties. It would replace the unity government with the Labour Party which was toppled March 15 by a vote of no confidence in parliament.

Asked when he would submit his new government for parliamentary approval, Shamir told reporters: "I cannot give you a precise date. But it will certainly be early next week."

A Labour official close to Labour Party leader Shimon Peres said he believed there was an 80 per cent chance Shamir would succeed in forming a narrow government.

But he said since Shamir's hopes hinged on a single vote "anything could still happen" as it did in April when Peres lost a bid to form a Labour-led government after a religious parliament member defected at the last moment.

Shamir was expected to delay formal announcement until he ironed out details of his agreements with the smaller factions, Ahmeir said in a telephone interview.

He faces a deadline of midnight Thursday when the mandate given him by President Chaim Herzog expires. Ahmeir said "some points

## Iraqi dig yields Assyrian bulls

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi archaeologists excavating a palace in the Assyrian capital of Nineveh have found seven giant marble bulls, some blue and some purple, dating to the seventh century B.C. Baghdad Television Sunday showed the marble bulls at the eastern entrances to the home of King Esarhaddon, who ruled from 681-669 B.C. Some of the bulls, three from the site and one from the palace, looked in excellent condition. The six-month old dig also revealed rare inscriptions and drawings. Archaeologist Madhat Jaber said one tablet depicted the legendary Babylonian King Gilgamesh, hero of the epic of Gilgamesh dating from 2,000 B.C., holding a lion under his right arm and a bent sword in his left. "All this belongs to King Esarhaddon, king of the world and of Assyria and the son of King Sennacherib, who built this palace," ran one inscription. Some of the tablets were of Egyptian origin, Jaber said. The Assyrian empire, a superpower of its day, embraced Egypt as well as Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. The bulls were damaged when subject peoples sacked Nineveh in 612 B.C., Jaber said.

## Crown Prince calls for well-planned strategy to face unemployment

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday warned that Jordan would be facing a greater unemployment problem among university graduates in view of the expected rise in population by the year 2,000 and called for intense educational programmes to train people oriented towards meeting the Kingdom's actual needs. Addressing the graduation ceremony of the second batch of students from the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), the Crown Prince, who was deputising for His Majesty King Hussein at the ceremony, noted that the Jordanian population would be around 4.5 million — half of them under 15 years — by the year 2000, and that the gross national product would not be sufficient to address the unemployment problem. "Jordanian universities have a basic role," he said. "They should draw up proper programmes to help Jordan face future challenges."

Pointing out that one third of Jordan's present skilled workforce was employed in the Gulf states, the Crown Prince called for setting up a "compensatory fund" to help Jordan provide skilled people to work in the Gulf region. The Crown Prince said Jordan was living through a period of rapid international changes. "We as Arabs are facing very difficult and complicated situations as represented in Jewish migration from the Soviet Union and other countries (to Israel), an increasing Israeli extremism aimed at setting up the so-called 'greater Israel', the problem of conflicts over Arab rivers and water resources, attempts to destruct scientific and technological institutions and aggressive international public opinion campaigns against some Arab states and their achievements," he said.

The Crown Prince also cited several factors, including expected world population growth and the consequent mounting pressure on the developing countries which already account for 77 per cent of the world population, and the race for technological, economic and political supremacy, and said the situation could be very grave if developing countries were not prepared to confront the challenges.

## Police takes firm action against attack on shops

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Police have adopted strict measures to prevent and deal firmly with any incident causing damage to property following a spate of attacks on shops selling alcohol in Amman and Zarqa, a senior police source said Monday.

According to the police source, most of the attacks took place in Zarqa and investigations are continuing. But he declined to confirm or deny whether any arrest had been made.

The source, speaking to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said: "We have adopted strict action to prevent any recurrence of such attacks and will take firm measures against anyone causing damage to property."

Several attacks and threats against liquor shops were reported over past months. An upsurge in threats came after an unidentified group went on a rampage against two breweries and one distillery in the Zarqa



area during protests last week against the massacre of eight Palestinian workers by an Israeli gunman near Tel Aviv on May 20. In a bizarre attack on a restaurant serving alcohol in Russeifa on the same day of the protests, the assailants spirited away the "entire stock of alcohol inside the premises" before burning down the establishment, sources said. Several other restaurants were damaged. The police source, who could not give an exact number of attacks on liquor shops, said several such establishments in Amman and Zarqa had received leaflets in the past week threatening to attack them unless they stopped selling alcohol. "The leaflets were signed by Muslim Youth, a group we have never heard of before," the source added. "We are not even sure whether such an organisation exists," he said. "However, we are investigating the affair to find out whether there is any link between the threats and the attacks."

## Refugees die as quakes, rains delay aid to southern Sudan

**TIBARI CAMP, Sudan (Agencies) —** Hundreds of refugees have died and tens of thousands of people are going hungry in southern Sudan as earthquakes and rains delay relief supplies.

Few are starving but food is scarce in areas such as Tibari Camp, relief workers told a Reuters correspondent during a 10-day trip to rivers held by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

At the camp 215 people have died from malnutrition and disease since fleeing two months ago from heavy fighting around the besieged regional capital Juba, 55 kilometres southwest of Tibari, camp director Romano Lobwo said.

"We can't do anything for them. We have no medicine and we're running out of food," said Lobwo, who works for the rebel-affiliated Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA).

Nearby, a mother cradled an emaciated infant. "My breasts are dry and he won't eat," said Genemina Wasuk, leading against a straw hut as the eight-month-old child wailed.

The SPLA has fought since 1983 to end what it sees as domination by the Muslim, Arabised north of the largely Christian and animist south. The war has displaced hundreds of thousands of people and drought has worsened their plight.

Crops are now thriving throughout southern Sudan, but plentiful rains have created havoc

for relief operations. "It's a nightmare. We got stuck 12 times and had to leave one truck behind," a weary convoy leader said Thursday after arriving with 11 trucks in Bor, a steamy town on the White Nile River north of Juba.

Heavy earthquakes in the region last month destroyed a bridge near Torit, west of Juba. A Red Cross food convoy has been stranded for several days in Kenya waiting for repairs.

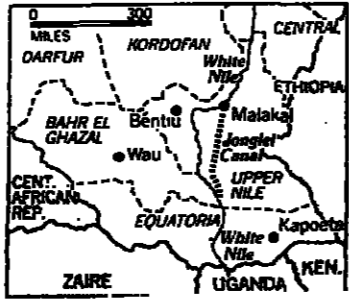
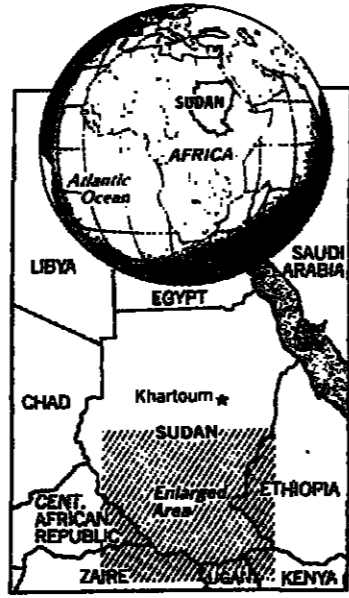
The earthquakes, which reached up to 7.5 on the Richter Scale, killed 13 people and destroyed dozens of homes in villages near the town of Mongolla, a U.N. worker said.

At Tibari, where 5,000 people have built straw huts amid thorn trees and marshlands, the United Nations delivered seeds for planting and 100 tonnes of food in April. But no foods rich in protein and no medicines were delivered, Lobwo said.

U.N. officials said in Nairobi Monday that 95 tonnes of food supplies were being sent to Tibari but the SRRA had not requested extra medical supplies.

Trucks can no longer venture into the swampy "Sudd" region north of Bor.

The U.N. is planning air drops, the SRRA is sending a barge up



the White Nile from Bor, and the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) may repair an abandoned "marsh buggy" with three-metre tall wheels.

The United Nations is coordi-

nating an operation to transport over 100,000 tonnes of aid to rebel and government-held areas this year.

The programme was delayed as negotiations with the SPLA and Sudan government stalled several times.

The U.N. backed a similar operation last year after about 250,000 people died of starvation and disease in 1988.

### Bomb threat

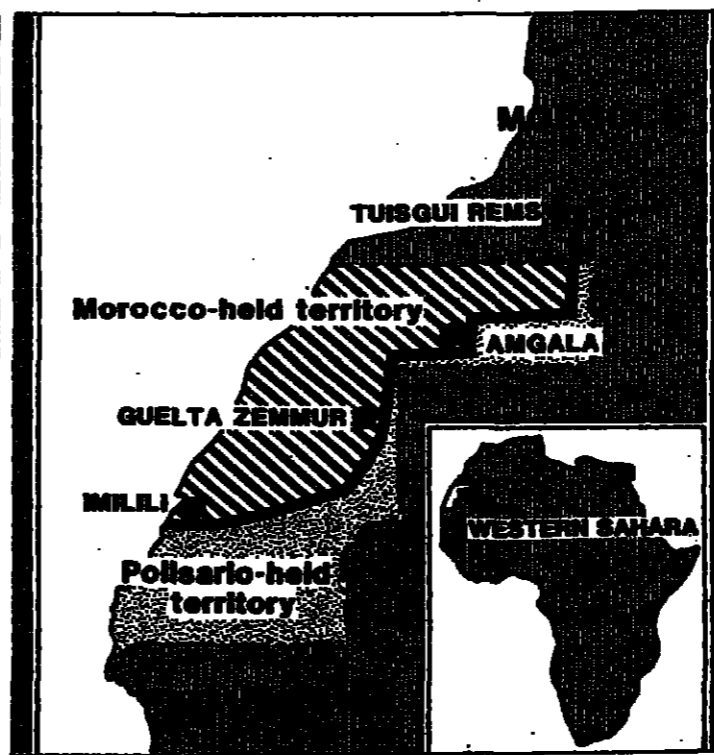
In a separate development, police Monday evacuated the building of the official Sudan News Agency SUNA in Khartoum for two hours after an anonymous caller said a bomb had been planted there, but no explosives were found following the search.

Police said an anonymous caller said a bomb had been planted in a SUNA office and would go off at 11 a.m. (0700 GMT).

Around 300 SUNA employees and local correspondents for Western and Arab news agencies stood out in the street while police diverted traffic and carefully searched the 7-floor building. But nothing was found and the employees were allowed back inside.

The incident attracted a huge crowd on the downtown Gomhuriya Street where it is situated.

This is SUNA's third false bomb threat in around 10 years.



## Planned W. Sahara talks hit instant snag

**GENEVA (R) —** A planned meeting of tribal chiefs to discuss the future of war-torn Western Sahara was threatened with collapse before it got underway Monday.

Thirty-nine tribal leaders were due to begin three days of talks under U.N. auspices in Geneva ahead of a vote on whether the people of Western Sahara want independence or absorption into Morocco, which rules the former Spanish territory.

There was immediate disagreement on whether the chiefs, living on both sides of heavily fortified defence lines built by Morocco after it annexed four-fifths of the Western Sahara in 1975, should meet separately or together, U.N. sources said.

The Polisario Front, fighting for independence of the phosphate-rich desert territory half the size of France, complained of a heavy Moroccan police presence.

It said in a statement that the 19 tribal chiefs living in the area annexed by Morocco fled to Geneva escorted by numerous Moroccan policemen in civilian clothes.

"They were deployed at Geneva airport and in hotels, boding poorly for the climate of calm and freedom which must be a primary guarantee for the success of the identification commission," Polisario said.

The talks, chaired by Johannes Manz, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's special representative for the region, are

designed to breathe new life into peace efforts.

Under a 1988 plan to bring the 15-year-old desert war to an end, the United Nations has called for a ceasefire, to be followed by a self-determination referendum.

The Geneva meeting was to discuss technical aspects of the planned vote.

The opening of the meeting, scheduled for 0800 GMT, was later postponed until 1300 GMT and U.N. officials said it could now start Tuesday.

The talks are to enable U.N. officials to explain to the tribal chiefs how the world body will organise the referendum and who will be entitled to vote.

One of the meeting's main tasks will be to validate the 74,000 names on a 1974 Spanish census list of the territory.

Morocco and the Polisario have agreed that only those named in the census should be entitled to vote.

They differ widely on whether Moroccan troops and administrators should remain in the territory before and during the referendum.

## Iran marks Khomeini anniversary

**TEHRAN (R) —** Vast crowds of breast-beating mourners thronged the golden-domed shrine to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Monday to mark the first anniversary of his death and scream anger at the United States.

In the sprawling hall built around Khomeini's grave, his successor Ayatollah Ali Khamenei paid emotional tribute to the man who led the 1979 revolution and attacked the United States, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

To roars of approval, Khamenei said the United States was "the pinnacle of sedition and corruption and has a very profound enmity with the Iranian nation."

"The (Iran's) revolution will in no way reconcile with them (Americans) and they will not reconcile with the revolution," Khamenei urged Iranians to support government efforts to rebuild the economy, crippled after an eight-year war with Iraq, and pledged to lead Iran along the path charted by Khomeini.

"This day is the most bitter and heartbreaking day for the Iranian nation," Khamenei said.

From dawn, huge crowds streamed towards Khomeini's tomb, choking the roads to Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery south of Tehran. Helicopters ferried officials and foreign guests.

## 1st Communist Party launched in Turkey

**ANKARA (R) —** Turkish leftist founded the country's first openly Communist political party Monday, hoping authorities would not ban it by invoking a law against Marxist activities.

Former political exiles Haydar Kutlu and Nihat Sargin, freed from jail last month, and 36 other leftwingers formally launched the United Communist Party of Turkey (TBKP) by handing its articles of association to the Interior Ministry.

"We are too happy to speak. There are still obstacles before us but we believe we will overcome them," Kutlu told reporters.

The TBKP will be outlawed if the public prosecutor says its programme or name violate anti-Communist laws in force since 1936, and if the constitutional court, Turkey's highest judicial body, agrees.

The centre-right Motherland Party government said last year it would relax the laws but has yet to do so.

Kutlu and Sargin fled Turkey after a 1980 military coup and

returned from exile in Europe in 1987, when they were arrested and prosecuted for Communist activities.

They have been released pending the verdict. Ankara State Security Court prosecutors are demanding each be jailed for 66 years and six months.

The TBKP's programme was not immediately available, but Kutlu and Sargin have said it would follow the principles of parliamentary democracy.

The party is the first to describe itself as Communist since the Turkish Republic was founded in 1923.

"Everyone has the right to form a party and enter the political struggle. This right should be available to the TBKP also and there should be no obstacles to this," Ali Kalan, an official of the Socialist Party, told Reuters.

The prosecutor tried to ban his party, founded in 1988, on the ground that it advocated class struggle. But the constitutional court ruled that the party was legal.

## Owners of oil-spilling tanker fined by Oman

**MUSCAT (AP) —** The Norwegian owners of a tanker accused of spilling oil in the Gulf of Oman will be fined and sent an estimated \$30,000 bill for the mopping up operation in the first environmental prosecution case of its kind in the Gulf, industry lawyers said Monday.

"The vessel is being made an example to others, and the Environment Ministry has made it clear they are watching out for any similar incidents in future," said a legal source whose employment rules prevent him from being named.

"Tankers caught dumping oil in the Gulf in future are really going to be hit hard," he said. "Oman is basically telling people they can't just pass through and dump their garbage."

The 158,000-ton Gibraltar-registered Huasco Valley was charged with dumping oil from its bilges and leaving a 6-kilometres long slick off the Mina Al Fahal oil export terminal, 16 kilometres northwest of the capital May 23.

It was lifting Omani oil destined for the United States. The owners have been identified by the Lloyd's shipping agency as Invest 2000 SA of Oslo, the vessel with its Indian master was held under port arrest till the case was determined.

"The owners face a fine of around \$10,000 under the Oman Marine Pollution Law and must pay the costs of police, Coast Guard, air force and environment action until operations involved in dispersant spraying and supervision to control the spill," said the source. He estimated the cost

of the mopping up operation at about \$20,000.

He described the fine as "low" because it was worked out according to tonnage and warned that the law may be revised in the light of this case, resulting in more punitive legislation in future incidents.

The vessel was permitted to leave Omani waters on May 29 after its Muscat-based shipping representatives Gulf Agency Co. (Oman) guaranteed to take responsibility for any resultant pollution, shipping executives said.

"We understand Gulf Agency Co. (Oman) said they would pay for any damage but the slick was in fact controlled by aerial spraying and there was no harm to beaches or anything," said one of the shipping executives, also speaking on condition he not be named.

Oman, the second largest country on the Arabian peninsula, controls the south side of the Strait of Hormuz through which tankers pass round the clock to and from the oil-rich region states.

The sultanate is the only Gulf government to have a fully fledged Environment Ministry and it drew up its marine pollution legislation in the seventies.

It is a member of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and if necessary would seek support for the future prosecution cases under the IMO's Marine Pollution Convention, known as Marpol, an Environment Ministry spokesman said Monday.

## OIC talks delayed to avoid clash over pilgrimage

**CAIRO (R) —** A meeting of Islamic states has been postponed until July 30 to avoid a clash between Saudi Arabia and Iran over the annual Muslim pilgrimage, Arab diplomats said Monday.

Foreign Ministers of the 46-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (IOC) had been due to gather in Cairo in mid-June. The diplomats said the meeting had now been put back until after the pilgrimage, which takes place during the first week of July.

"Saudi Arabia wanted the meeting postponed to abort any attempt by Iran to re-open the quota issue," one Arab ambassador said.

Iran is angry because Saudi Arabia has granted it a quota of only 45,000 pilgrims and is expected to boycott the pilgrimage for the third consecutive year.

The postponement was requested by several OIC states. Officials here said preparatory meetings had now been set for July 28 and 29 followed by a three-day foreign ministers meeting.

Iran and Saudi Arabia have been at odds since the 1979 Islamic revolution in Tehran.

Relations reached their lowest point after more than 400 people, mainly Iranian pilgrims, were killed in the holy city of Mecca in 1987 during clashes between Iranian-led demonstrators and Saudi security forces.

## Iraq resumes media attack against Syria

**BAGHDAD (AP) —** Iraq Monday resumed its media attacks on Syrian President Hafez Assad after an almost one-month halt aimed at trying to clear the way for Assad to attend an Arab summit, which Damascus boycotted.

The ruling party newspaper Al Thawra slammed Assad for not attending last week's summit and said the Syrian leader will increase his isolation in the Arab World because he chose to go alone against Arab unanimity.

"It was Assad alone who chose to stay in his circle of isolation, because he was a victim of his delusions," it said in an editorial.

"He thought he could impede the summit... but nobody even mentioned his name and he remained isolated," it added.

Assad did not attend the three-day summit held to discuss the

influx of Soviet Jews into Israel and pan-Arab security.

He rejected intensive efforts by Arab leaders to convince him to drop his objections and attend the summit.

Among other things, Assad insisted that the summit should have been preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to prepare an agenda.

A state-run English language daily, the Baghdad Observer, also attacked Assad for his failure to attend the summit, saying his non-participation was prompted by his desire to steal the limelight and to appear as if he could dictate his policies to Arabs.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sent Assad a letter inviting him to the summit but to no avail as Assad insisted that he was not consulted prior to the decision taken to convene the summit.

## U.S. seeking Israeli guarantees for loans

**TEL AVIV (AP) —** The U.S. administration has informed Israel it would not provide guarantees for housing loans to resettle Soviet immigrants unless the Jewish state gives assurances the money would not be spent in the occupied Arab lands, Israel Television has said.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens' adviser Dan Naveh said he was not aware of such a message from Washington, and that the ministry has not received any announcement to that effect.

Israel seeks \$400 million in U.S.-government guaranteed housing loans to resettle some of the estimated 100,000 to 150,000 Soviet Jews expected to immigrate this year. Some 35,000 Soviet Jews have arrived so far in 1990.

The U.S. administration is concerned that some of the immigrants would settle in the occupied West Bank or the Gaza Strip, home to 1.7 million Palestinians. About 70,000 Jews have settled in those areas since Israel occupied them in the 1967 Middle East war.

President George Bush, speaking Sunday at a news conference in Washington that summed up the four-day U.S.-Soviet summit, reiterated U.S. opposition to further settlements, saying: "U.S. policy is unchanged and clear. We oppose new settlements in territories beyond the 1967 lines."

Israel says it has no policy of directing new immigrants to the occupied Arab territories.

But the administration has informed the Israeli government last week it would not provide the loan guarantees "until there is a government in Israel that can assure the money would not be spent in the occupied territories."

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19:00	.....	Programme review	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.		
19:30	.....	Children programmes	De la Salle Church Tel. 661757		
20:00	.....	News summary in Arabic	Terrence Church Tel. 622366		
20:30	.....	Local programme	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.		
21:00	.....	Specialised programme	Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.		
21:30	.....	Programme review	Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 773251.		
22:00	.....	News summary in Arabic	Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261.		
PROGRAMME TWO			St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.		
18:30	.....	Des chiffres et de lettres	Armenian International Church Tel. 683336.		
19:00	.....	Tel Pare Tel Fila	Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.		
19:30	.....	News in French	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932.		
19:45	.....	Aujourd'hui en Jordanie			
20:00	.....	News in Hebrew			
20:30	.....	Charles in Charge			
21:00	.....	A Horseman Riding By			
21:30	.....	News in English			
22:00	.....	In the Heat of the Night			
PRAYER TIMES			WEATHER		
05:52	.....	Fajr	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.		
05:25	.....	(Sunrise) Duha	Another rise in temperatures will occur and winds will be light and variable becoming northerly moderate in Asqala, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.		
12:34	.....	Dhuhr			
16:15	.....	'Asr			
19:03	.....	Maghrib			
21:16	.....	Isha			

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR		
AMMAN: Min./max. temp. 14 / 33		
Asqala 20 / 36		
Desert 17 / 34		
Jordan Valley 18 / 36		
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Asqala 32. Humidity readings: Amman 22 per cent, Asqala 31 per cent.		
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Dr. Hisham Kanaan 790286		
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Rescue 199		
Civil Defence Emergency 630441		
Fire Brigade 891228		
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Hotel Complaints 605800		
Price Complaints 661176		
Water and Sewerage 897467		
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Amman Municipality 773111		
Telephone Information 121		
Overseas Calls 010230		
Central Amman Telephone 623101		
Repairs 661101		
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101		
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**ENVOY HONOURED:** His Majesty King Hussein Monday conferred Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order on Sweden's Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lomback who is ending his tour of duty in Jordan. Lomback, who has been serving as ambassador of Sweden in Jordan since January 1987, received the medal from Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi at a special ceremony attended by several guests. Lomback also Monday had a meeting with Prime Minister Mudar Badran to bid him farewell upon ending his duty in Amman. The Swedish embassy said Lomback would be leaving Jordan by the first of July.

## Ramtha border clash suspects formally charged

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Thirty-five people involved in a clash with border security forces last month were formally charged in a Ramtha court Monday with resisting arrest, attacking and preventing security forces from performing their duty and attempting to seize government funds.

Thirty-three of the defendants who remain free on bail appeared in court and the other two were charged in absentia — one of them undergoing medical treatment for bullet wounds sustained in the clash and the other still at large — according to defence lawyers.

The first formal hearing of the case was postponed by Judge Mohammad Obeidat until June 26 since no prosecution witnesses were available in court Monday, said Ibrahim Al Hindi, one of 10 defence attorneys. The 33 defendants who appeared in court Monday were released on bail May 27 after being held since the night of May 13 when the clashes took place near the Ramtha checkpoint on the border with Syria.

According to police sources, the clashes erupted when mourners accompanying the body of a convict who died of leukaemia on May 12 at the Swaga prison wanted to cross over to Syria but were turned back by the border security forces on the grounds that they did not carry proper travel documents. Mourners who possessed proper papers were allowed to cross with the body, but the others insisted on accompanying them and clashed with security forces, the source said.

Two hundred and sixty-two people were arrested immediately after the clashes and all except the 34 — including the wounded defendant — were released after questioning the next morning.

The defendant undergoing treatment under police custody for a thigh injury has filed a case of "attempted murder" against security forces, charging that they opened fire against him without reason, according to lawyer Hindi. The government prosecutor of Ramtha will decide the fate of the case, depending on the outcome of his investigations and studies, Hindi said. In any event, the actual hearing of the case is expected to be held by a police court since the law stipulates that charges levelled against police forces can only be heard by police courts.

The case against the 35 before the Ramtha court marks the first time such an issue goes before a civilian judge in Jordan in 23 years. All cases involving security were tried by military courts until early this year when the government froze martial law, which was declared in the Kingdom during the 1967 war.

According to Asma Khader, another defence lawyer, an earlier court ruling had referred the Ramtha case to martial law authorities, but the ruling was overturned on appeal and the case was referred back to the civil court.

Senior government officials have said that the only cases to be tried under martial law would be those related to Petra Bank and the Jordan Gulf Bank, which were taken over by the Economic Security Committee under martial law provisions in August last year.

The Lower House of Parliament, which begins an extraordinary session Tuesday, will review substitute civil laws drawn up by the government to fill gaps left by the expected total abolition of the 1955 defence law, under whose provisions martial law was proclaimed in 1967.

The 10 lawyers defending the accused in the Ramtha clash case are: Asma Khader, Zaki Al Zoubi, Salim Al Zoubi, Ibrahim Al Hindi, Farid Bader, Mohammad Bashabsheh, Mohammad Azmi, Bashir Al Abwe, Youssef Hamdan and Ilham Abu Libde.

## Technical problems disrupt water supply

AMMAN (J.T.) — Citizens at Um Al Danasir, Al Hanu and Ain Al Basha within the Amman and Balqa regions have not had water supplied for two weeks because the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has stopped pumping water to these regions due to technical problems.

Minister of Water and Irrigation Secretary-General Murtez Al Bilbeisi told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the stoppage was due to the bad quality of water reaching these areas and the presence of a great deal of iron residues that rendered the purification units incapable of performing properly, leaving the water unfit to drink.

Bilbeisi attributed the negative development to excessive utilisation of underground water in the three regions and the additional consumption of water by their inhabitants.

"WAJ is now making arrangements for supplying the three areas with water by trucks and through a water distribution programme, twice a week, until a drastic solution has been found for the problem," Bilbeisi pointed out.

He said that one way of solving the problem is by linking the water wells of the three regions with the Amman water network and replacing the old water pipelines with new ones.

He also said that the stoppage of water pumping to the three areas was designed to protect public health.

Last month Bilbeisi was quoted as saying that Jordan was expecting a severe shortage of water in the near future and would have to turn its attention to prospects of benefiting from non-traditional water resources like recycling treated wastewater to be used in farming, desalination and utilisation of water collected behind dams.

Jordan's annual domestic water consumption was estimated at 180 million cubic metres of water, expected to rise to 260 million by the year 2005.

Meanwhile, Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf returned to Amman Monday after representing Jordan at a conference in Algeria on water resources strategies within the Mediterranean basin until the year 2010.

The conference opened for the participants the chance to exchange views about water strategies and scopes of cooperation in water-related affairs, the minister said in a statement upon returning to Amman.

He said subjects ranged from proper utilisation of water resources, employment of modern, scientific methods in water resources management, rationalisation of water consumption, water prices and other related topics.

"It was agreed that the minimum quantity of water should be 1,000 cubic metres for every individual annually, and in the light of this decision it was found that one third of the participating countries lie below this line," Khalaf pointed out.

He said Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria were among the Arab countries with insufficient water resources, with the individual's share of water reaching up to 250 cubic metres of water annually.

## Air ticket prices to be raised

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prices of air tickets sold in Jordan are to go up by at least 10 per cent effective as of June 1990, and the move seems to have been prompted by a request made to all airlines operating in Jordan by the Royal Jordanian (RJ) the national airline.

An RJ official was quoted Monday as saying that the increase in prices came as a result of RJ's request calling on all airlines to reduce a discount on tickets offered to customers to 10 per cent, down from 25 per cent. "RJ seeks to sell tickets for the same prices, with equal discount offered to clients by other airlines," the official told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The statement was obviously issued following a report in the Arabic daily Al Ra'i Monday about the airlines' decision which takes effect immediately.

The report said that all airlines operating in Jordan will raise the price of air tickets by 10 per cent and will also increase a government tax charged on the sale of each ticket from three to five per cent.

In reply to a question by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on air tickets for the U.S., an RJ official said that tickets for the Amman-New York flight used to be sold for five per cent less than tickets bought for the New York-Amman route. "That had encouraged customers to buy their tickets from Jordan in Jordanian currency instead of purchasing them in the United States with U.S. dollars, which in turn had negative effect on RJ's hard currency revenues," the official said.

He said this situation prompted RJ to raise the price of tickets on the Amman-New York route by five per cent to be on a level with the market prices in the United States.

As to the increase in the government tax by five per cent, up from three per cent charged on each ticket, the official said that it was a government decision and RJ, like all other airlines, will have to abide by the decision.

With the new increase airlines, including RJ, have now increased the prices of air tickets for the second time in the past two months.

They increased air fares four times since the beginning of 1989 by at least 60 per cent. The reason given at the time of the increases was that the measure was needed in view of the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar against the U.S. dollar.

## New measure taken to encourage tourism

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Tourism Monday announced measures designed to encourage tourists to come to Jordan from countries of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and said that more tourists from Iraq will be visiting Jordan this year.

The Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Al Kabariti said that citizens from Iraq, Yemen and Egypt, who would be coming to Jordan in their own cars, would be exempted from paying stamp fees on temporary licences upon their entering Jordanian territory, provided that a reciprocal measure is applied by the three countries with regard to Jordanian citizens.

Kabariti said that the ACC citizens would thus be exempted from paying JD 6 in stamps for each entry and the measure will take effect immediately.

In his statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the minister said that 1,000 Iraqi nationals came to Jordan by land during the past year, and 3,360 others came here by air. He expected the numbers to rise noticeably during 1990.

The minister was quoted earlier this year as saying that Jordan expects 100,000 Iraqis to visit Jordan this year now that travel ban in Iraq has been lifted by the Iraqi authorities.

Kabariti last March said that more than 600,000 visitors came to Jordan in 1989, registering an increase of 4.8 per cent over the number of visitors in the previous year. Of those nearly 71 per cent came from Arab countries.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday presents diplomas to graduates of a health education course (Petra photo)

## Zaben outlines plans for basic health services for all

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has been seeking to provide health services for all its citizens through a primary health care strategy initiated in 1978, and it hopes to meet the World Health Organisation's target of providing primary health care for all by the year 2000, Health Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said Monday.

He said that the primary health care programmes applied in Jordan aim at providing protection for the infants and their mothers against dangerous diseases like measles, polio and tetanus, as well as diarrhoea.

The minister was addressing a ceremony for the graduation of 45 women who took part in a health education training course at Al Bashir Hospital organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's health education project in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Catholic Relief Service. It was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The participants, who received their diplomas from the Queen, had followed a six-month course on skills and knowledge of health issues for each stage of a woman's life.

According to the organisers, the graduates will be known as community health workers who will provide personal, neighbour to neighbour help; they will help the families in their communities to be healthy and stay healthy. "The programme is part of a larger scheme to bring primary health care services to all Jordan's families," the organisers said.

According to the health minister, plans have been worked out in cooperation with USAID and the Catholic Relief Service to provide training to women to become community health workers in the regions of Karak, Maan, the northern Jordan Valley and later to other areas.

Attending the graduation ceremony were U.S. Ambassador Roscoe Suddarth, USAID Director Lewis Reade, Catholic Relief Service Director Vicki Denman and other officials and relatives of the graduates.

## Jordan marks World Environment Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan along with nations of the world will Tuesday observe World Environment Day which marks the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

"Jordan is observing the day as an expression of its will to provide protection for the environment and as commitment to a pledge for creating a better atmosphere for its citizens," Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Dughni said in a statement on the eve of the occasion.

"Jordan was among the foremost nations of the world to prepare for a national environmental strategy; Jordan observes a Jordanian Environment Year and signed international conventions on protecting the environment from all forms of pollution," the minister said.

Last April Jordan was among 17 countries within Mediterranean basin to sign the Nicosia Charter, paving the way for greater cooperation among signatories to protect the environment and to fight pollution.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by five Jordanian artists at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

Art exhibition by Dana Khreis and Luma Khreis at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Al Barbari at Yarmouk University.

Exhibition of products of the Jordan University of Science and Technology engineering workshops displaying equipment used in scientific labs.

#### LECTURE

Lecture entitled "Excavations at Gadara/Umm Qais: the Tiberiade Gate and the Islamic Cemetery 'bu Naam'" by Dr. Theodor Ober and Dr. Birgit Marwan at the Goethe Institute — 7:00 p.m.

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### NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Prince Hassan visits industrial exhibition

IRBID (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday afternoon visited the second Jordanian Industrial Exhibition at Yarmouk University. Prince Hassan, who was accompanied by ministers of trade and industry, energy and mineral resources, supply and tourism and antiquities, Irbid governor, presidents of Amman Chamber of Industry and Irbid Chamber of Commerce and Yarmouk University, Irbid Mayor and Irbid police department director, inspected the various sections of the exhibition. Taking part in the exhibition, which was opened under the Royal patronage on the occasion of the Kingdom's Independence Day on May 23, are 135 Jordanian industrial companies.

#### Badran receives ACC secretary-general

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office at the Prime Ministry Monday Secretary-General of the

Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Hilmi Nannar. Nannar briefed Badran on the activities of the ACC general secretariat and on steps being taken to implement the agreements between the ACC states.

#### Badran meets Arab banking institute chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office Monday Arab Banking Institute Director-General Abdul Aziz Al Saqqaf and reviewed with him the various activities of the institute. Badran affirmed the government's keenness to take care of the Arab organisations and committees.

## Jordan Times

An Independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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## Summit decisions need vigorous action

NO MATTER how often and hard one hammers on the subject of massive Jewish immigration into Israel it would never be enough to reflect on its full implications and magnitude. But it is extremely important to recall in this context that Jewish emigration to Palestine between the first and second world wars were the direct cause of what we know now as the Palestine problem. Once it is fully realised and appreciated that the genesis of this problem is organically linked to early massive Jewish immigration to Palestine, then and only then would it be possible to comprehend the full extent of the danger that is posed by the just-started exodus of Soviet Jews into Palestine. That is why it was incumbent on the Baghdad Arab summit to be seized with the issue and to deal with it urgently and forcefully.

It goes without saying that it would be never enough or acceptable to just give the subject rhetorical attention without a corresponding meaningful reaction. The tools available to the Arab World are indeed many and they should be very effective if the Arab leaders exercise the necessary political will to apply them. The reason why certain countries, whether from the East or the West, seem to brush aside the Arab outcry against Jewish emigration is because these countries have grown accustomed to disregard Arab opposition to their policies as mere rhetoric. Thus only practical and solid steps by the Arab World as a follow-up to their Baghdad resolutions could succeed to convince such countries of the seriousness of our intentions. Accordingly, it is the hope of the entire Arab Nation that the resolutions adopted by the summit will not remain ink on paper and will in due course be enforced with vigour and determination. While it would be presumptuous to lecture the Arab leaders on how to deal best with this issue, it is nevertheless appropriate to remind them that giving real and strong support to the Palestinian people under occupation would go a long way to consolidate their continued steadfastness and at the same time frustrate Israeli plans to make room for the new emigrants at the expense of the rightful owners of the land of Palestine.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Monday discussed the outcome of the superpower summit in Washington with particular focus on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's warning to Israel against settling Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories. The paper said the warning was a genuine expression of respect for the Palestinian people's human rights. Gorbachev's stress on the fact that the Palestinians, like the Jews, have human rights which must be respected and that Moscow will have to re-examine its decision to allow Jews to leave the Soviet Union if Israel pursues the policy of settling them on Arab land and perpetuates its occupation of Palestine have brought the Soviet Union's stand closer to that of the Arab Nation, said the paper. The Arabs do not prevent Moscow from allowing Jews their human rights and emigrate, but they do object to moves for settling these immigrants in Arab land, Al Ra'i said. The Soviet Union's firm stand with regard to the settlement of Jews in Arab lands is very important because the United States is intent on helping the Jews to evict Arabs from their homeland and settle in their place and is also encouraging the Israelis to pursue their criminal policies in occupied Palestine, the paper added. The Arabs hope, Moscow will now back words with deeds and stop this injustice being done to the Palestinians, Al Rai added.

An Al Ra'i columnist says that the success of the various industries at the Sahab Industrial Estate proves the efficiency of the private sector in stimulating the national economy. Commenting on the opening of five new factories at Sahab by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Sunday, Tareq Masarweh says that the government should continue to reduce the role of the state in investments, and the prime minister ought to take the initiative and prevent any state hegemony on private enterprises. The writer notes that a free hand for the private sector conforms with the new democratisation programme, but the government's role as a monitor of developments remains necessary. Masarweh expresses the view that the government ought to stop its own foreign trade especially in the field of basic supplies and cut down on routine in government offices which tend to obstruct progress. The writer pays tribute to the prime minister for creating an optimistic atmosphere for the investors and the Jordanian public by focusing on the benefits of investment in the country. He says that the government's endeavours in development is indeed encouraging investors, but that it will do better if it sells all its shares in public shareholding companies and leave their boards to open the door even wider for the private sector to enter and contribute more towards the Kingdom's progress.

Sawt Al Shaab said Monday that the Arab Nation has had no influence whatsoever on the superpower summit in Washington. President Bush did not change his position with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict nor did Gorbachev stop Jewish immigration into Palestine, the paper noted. Although Moscow is trying to convene an international conference on the Middle East and despite recurrent statements by the European Community on the Arab-Israeli issue, nothing of significance has yet happened, said the paper. What proved of some effect, however, was the Baghdad Arab summit, which did not show fear of the American stick or feel reassured by the Soviet statements about the immigration, the paper said. It said that the Washington summit proved that the United States persists in its efforts to remain the sole dominant power, handling the Middle East issue at will and with guidance from world Zionism.

## The Middle East strategic balance in perspective

By Yezid Sayigh

OVER THE past few years concern has been expressed repeatedly regarding the spread of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems in the Middle East. Especially vocal have been the Western nations, although many of them have contributed to the phenomenon, whether by the commission of direct technology transfer or by the omission of silence — in particular, over the 35-year-old Israeli acquisition programme.

In recent months, concern has turned into alarm following a series of events since September 1989: Israeli and Iraqi test-firings of ballistic missiles; Western disclosure of purported Iraqi attempts to acquire nuclear weapon "triggers" and the notorious "super-gun"; the exchange of Israeli threats to attack Iraqi nuclear and military-industrial installations, met by counterthreats to "burn half of Israel with binary chemical weapons"; and the launching of the second Israeli satellite, Ofeq-2, aboard a long-range booster rocket.

### Deterrence and retaliation

This sequence has given rise to the view that the Middle East has entered a new era, dominated by a "balance of terror." It has also prompted growing speculation about the new "rules" of the strategic equation in the region, in which military security is increasingly dependent on the mutual ability to destroy one's opponents.

For example, one Arab military analyst argues that the core concepts from now on are "deterrence" and "retaliation" — both non-conventional, evidently. Extending the case, he also discusses some of the issues and scenarios drawn from the standard theory that evolved in Europe after 1945 on the so-called first and second strikes.

Conversely, other commentators decry the emphasis on the "deterrent" nature of Israeli nuclear preparations — since that implies a defensive posture. Instead, they see Israel's possession of nuclear-capable aircraft, ballistic missiles and satellites as indicative of a fundamentally offensive military strategy — leading to compellence rather than deterrence.

For their part, Israeli experts reinforce the tendency in current debate towards acceptance of deterrence theory in the Middle East. This is already evident in official Israeli statements, such as the threat by Chief of Staff Dan Shomron to direct a "devastating and painful blow" to Iraq if it attacked Israel with chemical weapons. Similarly, Shimon Peres commented pointedly after the launching of the Ofeq-2 satellite that "Iraq should not deal militarily with Israel."

Non-government analysts expressed the implications more clearly, with some reviving the call, raised by such Israeli writers as Shai Feldman at the beginning of the 1980s, to declare possession of nuclear weapons and adopt an avert deterrent policy. Additionally, strategic expert Gerald Steinberg notes that a process of defining "red lines" is now underway, in which each country specifies to itself and its adversaries, implicitly or explicitly, the *casus belli* over which it would use weapons of mass destruction (*International Herald Tribune*, April 6). He and other Israelis imply though that this balance will not be stable, and that Israel will inevitably strike a preemptive blow (at Iraq), possibly within the next two years.

### War-waging capabilities

On the face of things, these are clear threats and definite trends. However, the acceleration of events and growth of speculation appear only to be confusing the issue. Largely lacking so far is a precise look at the technicalities and practicalities of nuclear/chemical/biological (NBC) warfare in the Middle East context; a look that goes beyond mere numbers to what military experts call war-waging capability. That is, we know how many of each type of weapon there are, but what can they actually do? How possible is it to use them in reality, with what effect and repercussions — military, demographic, environmental, and political? These should be inescapable issues for the political leaders and military planners involved to deal with; much depends on just how carefully and rationally they perceive the questions and provide the answers.

Admittedly, it may seem pious to hope for such an approach from the governments concerned, especially as their decision making is affected by a variety of factors not directly military or technical: the desire for domestic prestige and regional influence; sense of regime insecurity and external threats; institutional pressures, technological momentum, and political competition from within the army, military industry, and ruling elites. It may also seem irrelevant to raise the need for careful consideration of incentives and starting assumptions when the Middle East has already moved so far in reality towards a balance of terror.

Furthermore, to debate cold-bloodedly the practicality of non-conventional warfare appears repugnant, even immoral, as if to do so lends it a semblance of legitimacy. Nonetheless detached analysis is essential if there is to be any slow-down in the race of acquire these weapons and delivery capabilities, and if progress is to be achieved in breaking the cycle of action and reaction they set in motion. In this context, measures taken by Western governments since 1987, such as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and the more recent media and official campaign, can be particularly counter-productive. Not only do they obscure the original incentives and driving forces of the Middle Eastern states concerned, but they also misrepresent the real balance of power and of local NBC capabilities.

(A case in point of the counter-productive effect of some Western policies and portrayals is the incorporation of Israel in the U.S. "Star Wars" programme. While moving to set up the MTCR to prevent ballistic missile proliferation in the Third World, the U.S. has assisted Israel with technology and \$150 million since 1988 in order to develop the Hetz anti-missile missile. Besides providing critical missile technology, this will eventually provide Israel with a "shield" that could conceivably allow it first to attack its neighbours and then to destroy their retaliatory missiles while in the air.)

In a certain sense, the gravest danger lies in the distortion of reality, exaggeration of threats and intentions, and mechanical application of preset ideas and theories on non-conventional conflict. This may stimulate an even greater acquisition effort on the part of Middle Eastern states, firstly, and secondly might encourage a premature resort to weapons of mass destruction, whether due to over-confidence or insecurity. Current treatment of the issue tends at once to be emotive and value-loaded, and indiscriminate with regard to types of weapons and their actual lethality. It deals with the NBC threat as if it were monolithic and unvaried, although in fact it consists of several distinct strands and layers. An obvious consequence is to make de-escalation and conflict-resolution more difficult.

Indeed, by dealing with the issue in the Middle East in these inadequate terms, media, experts, and officials in many countries make a confrontation more likely. A psychological environment is built up in which regional actors not only feel threatened, but also misperceive the extent and limitations of their own ability to launch or sustain NBC attack. Conversely, a hard-headed look at military and technical capabilities can help separate fact from fiction: thus it may dampen the inclination of Middle East governments to employ weapons of mass destruction on the one hand, yet at the same time highlight the very real risk of a conflagration taking place, on the other — Middle East International.

## A more orderly oil market in the offing

By Shawkat Hammoudeh

Shawkat Hammoudeh, an associate professor at Drexel University and consultant to Jordan's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

AMMAN — The oil market has been showing a widening split between gasoline and crude oil. There is a tightness of gasoline supplies but an abundance of crude. In the week May 5-11, the American Petroleum Institute (API) announced that gasoline stocks in the United States stood at 215.04 million barrels, down 9.3 million barrels from a year earlier. This market is tightening up as the driving season approaches. Just during the May 5-11 week, gasoline supplies declined by more than four million barrels from the previous week.

On the other hand, the crude market reeks of overproduction by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the surprise decrease in demand in the United States during the first quarter of this year. More recently, crude inventories rose by more than four million barrels during the May 5-11 week.

The gasoline-crude split is also reflected in their prices. Gasoline prices have remained firm since the beginning of the year and are expected to move higher. Crude prices have been sensitive to OPEC's overproduction and declined by some 20 per cent since the beginning of the year. Their future behaviour depends primarily on OPEC's ability and willingness to implement its recently announced 1.4 million barrel/day cut.

Several temporary factors, in addition to the approaching summer season, have accounted

for the split. The refiners have been slow in their turnarounds from heating oil to gasoline. Many refineries, including Exxon Bayway, the world's largest refinery, are down for maintenance. This is partly due to the aging of refineries in this country.

Where are prices of gasoline and crude headed over the next three months? Will the less efficient gasoline market pull up the more efficient crude market so that the two markets will move in a tandem? The available signs indicate that crude prices will adjust upward to gasoline prices.

In other words, the split is likely to be resolved on the gasoline side. In two weeks, the summer driving season will start which will significantly increase the demand for gasoline and, with it, the demand for crude. During the following few weeks, the oil industry will be looking up to OPEC's meeting on July 25. The industry understands the recent shift in power structure within OPEC. The decisionmaking process is now concentrated in the hands of three producers: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

What makes these three countries the power brokers within the 13 member nations of the OPEC is not only their excess capacity and reserves but also their political and cultural homogeneity

which is not even matched by the other Arab countries in the 21-member Arab League.

The current decisionmaking process within OPEC is different from the one that prevailed during the late 1970s when tiny producers spearheaded large increases in oil prices. It is also different from the process existed during the 1980s when the decision of almost every member mattered.

The timing of OPEC's July meeting also signals the seriousness of at least two of these three countries in regulating oil prices. They wish to measure oil demand in the third and fourth quarter of this year to tailor their production accordingly. Spot crude prices should look up to a spot gasoline price of 70 cents a gallon by July 25. Average retail gasoline prices will probably exceed the \$1.15 a gallon peak of last summer which had resulted from the Exxon Valdez oil spill and the expectation of shortages. Oil consumers and investors should expect a more orderly oil market with gradually rising oil prices until 1993 before OPEC's small producers will be reckoned with in the decisionmaking process.

The more distant future depends on the ability of the three politically and culturally netted producers to expand capacity.

## Warsaw Pact seen dying or already dead

By Colin McIntyre  
Reuters

VIENNA — The Warsaw Pact, the seven-nation military alliance forged by Moscow to wage the cold war, appears to be mortally wounded if not already dead, Western and Eastern diplomats say.

"It ceases to exist like the Cheshire cat in Alice in Wonderland," Georgy Arbatov, a leading adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said last month, adding: "But there are still some traces of the smile."

East German Disarmament and Defence Minister Rainer Eppelmann was more blunt.

"The Hungarians have signalled that they want to leave the pact. The Czechoslovaks want to freeze the alliance. It's not quite clear what the Poles think," he said last month.

"It seems as though the Warsaw Pact is breaking up."

Eppelmann, speaking at a ceremony marking the pact's 35th anniversary since it was formed in response to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), said a pact summit on June 7 would be vital in determining its future.

With the democratisation of East Europe over the past year, members of the pact, created and dominated by Moscow, are increasingly putting their own national interests before those of

an alliance that many feel no longer has any real meaning.

Nowhere is the disintegration of the Communist alliance more apparent than in Vienna, where NATO and the Warsaw Pact are negotiating big cuts on conventional forces in Europe.

What began as discussions between two blocs in March last year have increasingly become talks between 23 different sovereign states, a leading East bloc delegate said.

A Western diplomat said: "At the start it was them and us. Now it is more and more becoming Moscow versus the West, or even Moscow versus the rest."

In recent weeks the Soviet Union has twice been forced to table its own proposals at the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks after failing to find a consensus among its allies.

One of the proposals concerned Moscow's plan to convert surplus tanks to civilian use, an idea that has found little favour among its nervous former allies, who fear these could be converted back to military capability.

There are also major differences among the pact allies on the question of verifying a new arms treaty with on-the-spot inspections of NATO states.

One senior Hungarian delegate told Reuters that while his country saw no danger from NATO countries such as Denmark and Spain, it could imagine a possible

threat coming from the Soviet Union or Romania, which has a large Hungarian minority.

"Instead of uni-directional verification, we want an all-round verification system," the delegate said.

Hungary is pushing hardest for a break with the Warsaw Pact. Its new democratically-elected government has said it wants to open talks with Moscow on finishing what the rebel government tried to do in the 1956 uprising.

It was the decision by rebel government leader Imre Nagy to withdraw his country from the pact in 1956 that brought tanks in to crush the uprising.

"The position of the government is that Hungary never voluntarily chose the Warsaw Pact, and it is doubtful if the pact ever had a positive role," new Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky said last month.

However even Hungary, though it wants talks started as early as this summer, is not pressing for immediate withdrawal, or a unilateral one, echoing other members' views that the winding-up process should be orderly, unhurried and negotiated.

Calling the Warsaw Pact a relic of the cold war that was destined to disappear once that ended, Adrian Nastase, a spokesman for Romania's ruling National Salvation Front, added: "At the same time we have to ensure that all the pieces of the puzzle fit

together."

Western delegates to the CFE talks said that despite their increasingly independent views Moscow's former allies were compelled to work as a bloc in order to achieve arms cuts and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, which all of them want.

But many delegates take the view that once a CFE treaty is completed and signed, the Warsaw Pact would cease to exist in all but name.

"They need agreement between them to change current force levels," one Western delegate said. "Once a treaty is in place and working, the amount of cooperation between them need not be very great."

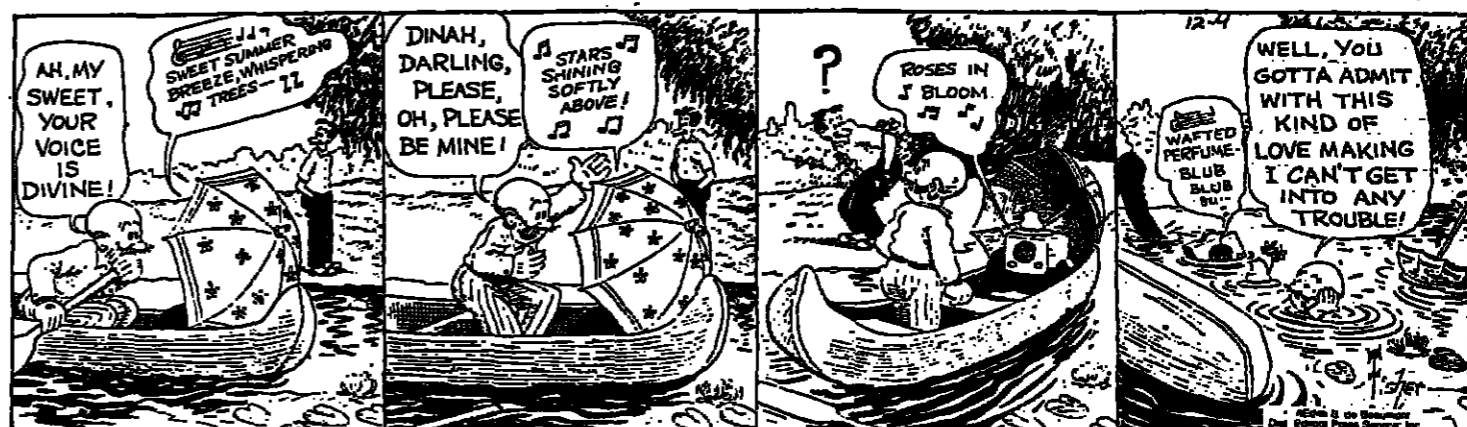
"They are still trying to work together. Only if major differences can't be resolved do they go their own way."

Some of Moscow's allies believe that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be wound up, and that European security should be discussed and managed within the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

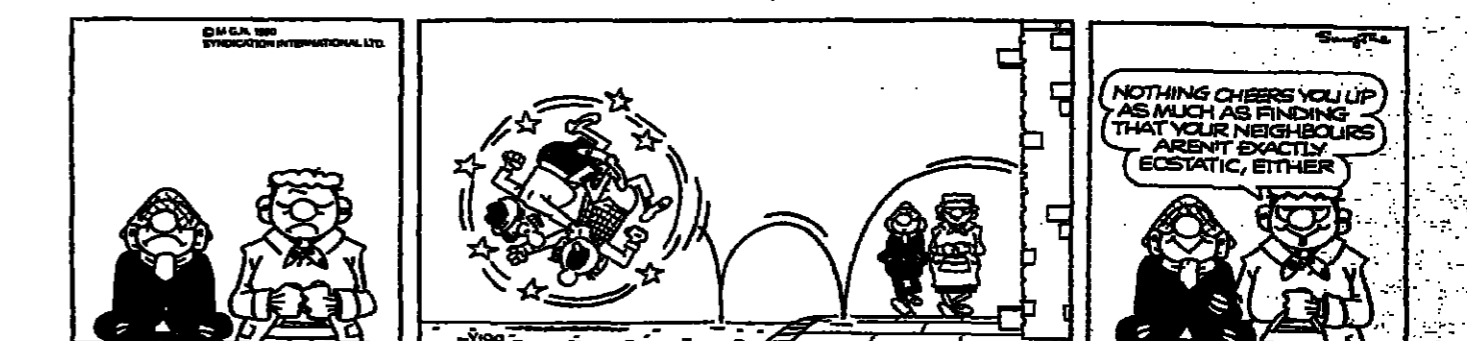
This idea is opposed by NATO states, which are still not ready to drop their guard completely towards the Soviet Union.

A secret NATO report considered by the alliance's defence ministers last month concluded that while the Warsaw Pact was a spent force, the Soviet Union had continued modernisation,

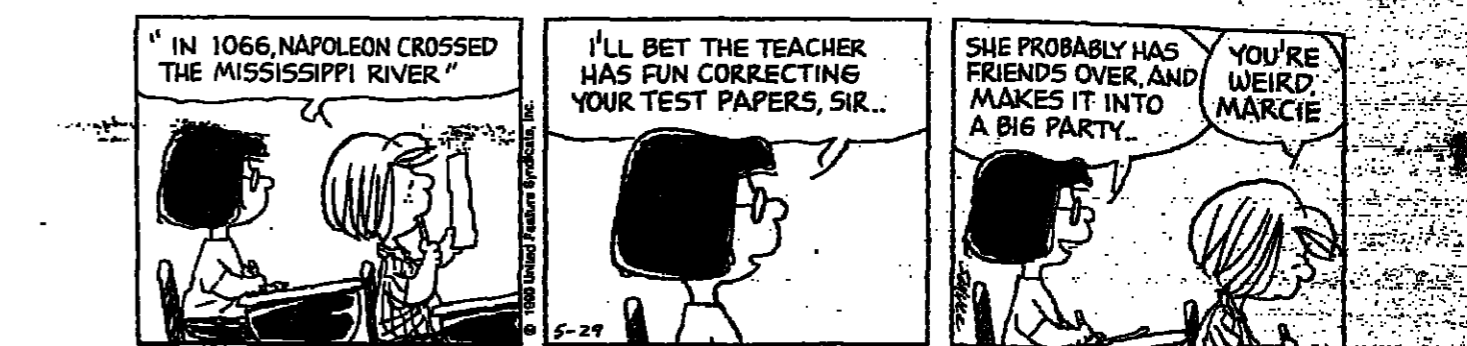
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# Stroking the fires of apartheid

By Andrew Steele  
Reporter

WELKOM, South Africa — Racial hatred has placed the town of Welkom under siege.

After Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk's first tentative steps towards negotiating a settlement to South Africa's political stalemate, white diehards are stoking apartheid's fires in this Orange Free State mining town.

Khaki-clad vigilantes, charging that police are unable to contain crime in Welkom, have established night patrols to chase blacks from the town's neat suburbs and leafy avenues.

Armed with shotguns and magnum pistols, vigilantes head out in groups of 12 in unmarked vans to patrol the uneasy streets of the town, which means "welcome" in Afrikaans.

Organisers say most night patrols are uneventful, with routine checks on the properties of elderly people and women living alone.

But trade union and civil rights officials say the vigilantes are more concerned with "black-bashing" and terrorising law-abiding residents than maintaining law and order.

They say at least two blacks have been murdered, allegedly at the hands of the patrols, since they were launched earlier this year.

The white organisers of South Africa's biggest vigilante scheme — they boast a membership of more than 4,000 — deny the murders and are unrepentant about their actions.

They say they have a mission to clean up their home town of 75,000 whites, surrounded by huge compounds housing thousands of black miners who work in the goldfields.

"We don't want kaffirs dancing in the streets. If they want to play with fire we can play with fire as well," said Heemie Muller, one of the masterminds of the "white security" scheme.

It was established shortly after the government opened the floodgates of black dissent in February by releasing Mandela from jail and legalising protest movements such as the African National Congress (ANC).

But whites living in South Africa's conservative hinterland did not subscribe to the generally favourable reviews of de Klerk's initiative, and their reaction in Welkom has fuelled fears of a

white pro-apartheid backlash.

The conservative reaction is spreading, mainly from towns like Welkom — rural communities of afrikaners where strict racial segregation often still prevails.

Muller said that his telephone never stops ringing from like-minded citizens all over South Africa who want to establish armed neighbourhood watches in their towns.

But he denies his vigilantes are responsible for terrorising or intimidating innocent blacks.

He blames the neo-fascist white supremacist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB — Afrikaner resistance Movement), which has an active branch in the town, for the night-time raids.

"It is the AWB who do these things. They have their own patrols and then blame the violence on us," he said.

Things may be coming to a head in Welkom. Battle lines are being drawn for a full-scale racial confrontation.

Black community leaders have retaliated against this white pressure by staging a consumer boycott of white businesses. Muller said his members will counter by blockading wholesalers to starve out the black townships.

Muller said the boycott will only spawn violence within the black community, and said most blacks opposed such militancy.

David Naude, one of Muller's fellow vigilantes, said most blacks were conservative at heart and subscribed to the policies of the white rightist Conservative Party, which advocates strict apartheid.

"They don't want to live with us just as much as we don't want to live with them," he said.

The Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers were bombed earlier this month, and officials believe that right-wingers angered by the union's part in organising the boycott were behind the blast.

Damage was slight and no one was injured, but few believe the violence will stop there.

As the atmosphere grows ever more poisonous, the Welkom police force is stuck in the middle, countering accusations of bias from both white and black.

A spokesman said the force was doing its best to get both sides to sit down and talk. But unless they succeed soon, Welkom may be blown apart by the kind of racial violence that most South Africans were fervently hoping had become a thing of the past.



Mother and relatives mourn over a victim's body after he was killed along with others in Hyderabad, Pakistan.

## Guns-for-hire wreak havoc in Pakistan

By Ibrahim Khan  
Reporter

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistan's riot-hit city of Karachi, where scores of people have died in the past week, is bristling with Kalashnikov assault rifles, and those who cannot afford their own can rent one by the day.

"You can take dozens on rent," gun-broker Sahib Dad says about the Soviet automatic rifles smuggled by the thousands into Pakistan from neighbouring Afghanistan.

You pay for the ammunition on a use or return basis. The Kalashnikov, or its Chinese AK-47 equivalent, is the weapon of choice for the militants who have turned the cities of Southern Pakistan into a battleground.

More than 250 people have died in the past week in the port city of Karachi and Hyderabad in fighting between ethnic groups and police. Since 1986 more than 1,500 people have been killed in Sindh Province.

In the past month, shoulder-fired rockets have also been fired in both cities, demolishing houses and upping the stakes in the battle for supremacy between Muslim refugees from India and native Sindhis.

Last week, four men emptied Kalashnikovs into a bus in Karachi, killing 24 people and wounding 33.

An Afghan refugee camp near Karachi is known for renting out genuine Kalashnikovs as well as cheaper copies made in Pakistan's lawless tribal area bordering Afghanistan.

The going rate is 2,000 rupees (\$91) a day, said Dad, a Pushtun who has a watchman's job near Karachi city railway station. He makes most of his money from commissions for acting as a middleman in such arms deals.

"The (Kalashnikov) owner also wants 10,000 rupees (\$455) as security before delivering the weapon at your doorstep," Dad said.

Police are reluctant to talk about the guns for hire, but student and political activists confirmed that Afghans at the Gadap Refugee Camp, 30 kilometres east of Karachi, offer weapons for sale or rent.

In Karachi, a Soviet-made Kalashnikov costs up to 35,000 rupees (\$1,600), the Chinese version sells for 25,000 rupees (\$1,130) and a Pakistani copy for 20,000 (\$900).

The rifles used to be in great

demand by Afghan guerrillas, but since the Soviet forces withdrew from Afghanistan last year, more and more have found a ready market in Sindh, where gunbattles have pitted Mohajir migrants from India against ethnic Sindhis and security forces.

The rifles are smuggled into Karachi from the tribal arms bazaar of Darra Adam Khel, where a Pakistani Kalashnikov is sold for about one-third of the Karachi price.

Because of the flood of weapons, the Karachi price fell to about 15,000 rupees (\$680) but

has recently gone up by 30 per cent. "The prices go up whenever there is serious violence in Sindh," Dad said.

No estimate is available of the number of illegal rifles in Karachi. But government officials said there could be a million illegal Kalashnikovs in Pakistan.

Most of the violence as well as bank robberies in Sindh is committed with the help of this deadly rifles which can fire 600 rounds per minute.

Hundreds of rounds are fired in the air at night in Karachi to scare

people and to keep opponents at bay, says Mohammad Siddiq, Editor of the Sindh Express Newspaper.

Increasing robberies have forced banks and other big companies to employ private security guards, while ordinary citizens of Karachi fear to go out at night.

"The growing Kalashnikov culture among students has ruined education," Shabid Usmani, a lecturer in Karachi's Urdu Science College, said.

"The students bring Kalashnikovs in classes instead of books."

## No I don't play basketball, do you play miniature golf?

By Samantha McArthur  
Reporter

BERNE — For people whose heads constantly bump against low ceilings and whose feet dangle untidily over the end of the average bed, knowing you are not alone up there can be a great comfort.

Each year the European tall people's gathering, hosted recently by Switzerland's "long people's club" provides a chance for giants from around the world to compare how it feels to tower above other mortals.

Short people might be surprised to learn how tough it is to be tall.

For example, tall people live in perpetual dread of being asked if they play basketball.

"No, I don't play basketball. Do you play miniature golf?" said Lyn Ramsey, (2.30 metres, five foot 11 inches), who travelled from Philadelphia for the three-day meeting which ended here last weekend.

Tall people face numerous practical difficulties too.

"We have terrible problems finding shoes and clothes to fit and cars that don't have to be adjusted for our height. All this can cost the earth," said Elisabeth Frank (1.85 metres: six foot one inch) who helped bring together more than 450 people for the meeting.

"Our German friends have been trying for years to get tax reductions because of their extra expenses."

The psychological effects of being tall can be the most jarring, especially for women.

"I feel quite petite among this lot. People here have big hands, wide shoulders and the women have proper hips but usually it's hard to feel feminine. When I'm with short women I get the urge to open doors for them," said Ramsey.

Ramsey met her boyfriend (1.91 metres: six foot three inches) at a tall club. In normal

social circumstances she says it is hard for tall women to find partners.

Peter (2.03 metres: six foot eight inches), a 23-year-old salesman from the Netherlands, said he did not come to Berne to meet a woman his size.

"Tall girls aren't always that attractive. They have bad legs, they're gangly and the six-foot models you see in glossy magazines never come to events like this." An American at a neighbouring table joined in: "The trouble with tall girls is they don't wear high-heels and high-heels make a woman."

But tall women do have advantages.

"In my work as an attorney I come across some very tight-knit old boy networks but it isn't easy for men to be chauvinists when they're dwarfed by a woman," said Ramsey.

Some tall men's problems often come in the shape of shorter men. Robert Bruyntjes from the Netherlands (2.21 metres: seven foot three inches) is Europe's tall people president and is not fond of shorties.

"They can be an aggressive lot," he beams down from somewhere near the ceiling: "I walk into a bar and there is silence. Then some small guy will start name calling."

Tall people are more prone to certain physical ailments such as Marfan Syndrome, a congenital heart condition which affects the aorta and can be fatal.

"It's a disease that stretches you inside until one day you snap like an elastic band," Ramsey said.

There are 53 tall clubs in the United States and at least 30 in Europe. The minimum height requirement varies but in Switzerland it is 1.90 metres (six foot three inches) for men and 1.80 (five foot 11 inches) for women.

"The clubs mean a worldwide network of contacts and friends," said Ramsey.



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## OPEC trims output

LONDON (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has cut back some of the surplus that sent prices down as much as 30 per cent this year but is still pumping far more oil than the market really wants.

A Reuters monthly survey of official, industry and shipping sources completed on Monday estimated output in May was down since April by only 430,000 barrels per day (bpd) to average 23.22 million.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), a New York-based industry newsletter, put it higher at 23.5 million — PIW also had a higher number in April.

A May 3 agreement by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries had aimed to cut the total volume of crude produced by its 13 members closer to 22 million bpd to try to get supply more in line with demand.

Prices have declined sharply in recent weeks, reflecting OPEC's inability to resolve disputes over market share to fashion a leak-proof quota agreement.

Cargoes of North Sea Brent blend, the most widely traded crude oil, were quoted on Monday at around \$15.50 per barrel for prompt loading — down from \$23 in January.

According to the OPEC president, Sadek Boussemma, no independent assessment of the group's production will achieve "photographic accuracy."

But almost all sources agree that while Saudi Arabia has cut sharply, but perhaps 450,000 bpd, to get back beneath its 5.38 million barrel monthly OPEC quota

there does not yet seem to have been similar action by Kuwait which was also producing way over its limit.

Another over-producer, the United Arab Emirates, apparently also scarcely trimmed output. And some sellers, chiefly Iran have raised production.

Kuwait's own refining system and tanker fleet make its output notoriously difficult for outsiders to assess.

A Reuters estimate for its May output at 1.85 million bpd (including a neutral zone shared with Saudi Arabia) was provisional. Some sources put Kuwait slightly lower but others said it was unchanged from April's 1.9 million barrels — against its OPEC monthly quota of 1.50 million.

Either way, the Kuwaitis say their production is coming down gradually and will be seen to be lower in June.

Another imponderable is how far Iran — below quota in April — raised volume in May to fill the gap left by the Saudis' cut.

Reuters put Iran at 3.1 million bpd in May, up 100,000. But several sources were sure it averaged at least 3.2 million and the Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), another specialist newsletter, said it touched 3.4 million.

That compares with Iran's OPEC quota of 3.14 million.

On the other hand, some Gulf-based informants doubted its fragmented oil fields could maintain more than three for very long after an apparent spurge late April-early May.

Some monitors think that mod-



Sadec Boussemma

est cuts by Kuwait, the UAE and some others could in June bring the OPEC total down to around 22.75 million bpd, especially if Iran falters.

Western industry executives say that may suffice to keep a floor under prices provided that the market feels that the next OPEC meeting, due July 25, has a chance of ensuring that some measure of output discipline prevails later in the year.

A crucial issue is whether Saudi Arabia, when it sets its July loading programme in coming weeks, will feel that the rest of OPEC is now helping it to shoulder the burden of defending prices with enough zeal to warrant its own continued restraint.

Gulf sources with some insight into Saudi thinking said last week the biggest exporter was irritated by the way that it cut volume sharply only to find prices staying weak because most others were apparently slow to follow its lead.

## Gulf peace prospects fuel Japan's interest in Iraq oil

BAGHDAD (R) — Japan, trying to secure long-term oil supplies, is interested in an offer from Iraq to help develop its oil fields, Japanese diplomats and oil industry executives said.

They said the interest was partly triggered by what they termed positive signs from Iraq and Iran of progress in peace talks which have been deadlocked since the 1980-88 Gulf war.

"A peaceful settlement will certainly bring us, both government and private sector, to invest in Iraq," a senior Baghdad-based Japanese diplomat told Reuters.

In recent weeks Iraq and Iran have exchanged messages on ways of turning their August 1988 ceasefire into a comprehensive peace.

In a policy shift last February, Iraq invited foreign firms to develop new oil fields, including the untapped southern Majnoon fields which hold about seven billion barrels.

Japanese oil sources said Japan, which has no oil resources

of its own, was seeking an equity share in Iraqi crude — a fixed percentage of production — in return for financing development projects.

But Iraq insists that repayment for investments would be in crude produced from the same fields where development took place and long-term contracts for additional supplies, rejecting any type of equity entitlements — a system long abolished when Iraq nationalised its oil industry in 1972.

"That is the sticking point between us and the Iraqis," said the manager of a major Japanese oil company after three days of talks with Iraqi oil officials Monday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said Japan was willing to enter sole-risk projects if Baghdad withdrew its objection to equity shares.

"Japan has no oil resources and equity in this area is of vital importance to us," one said.

Baghdad-based diplomats said

British Petroleum and Shell were already exploring some projects.

They said officials from Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and national oil company INOC were scheduled to visit Baghdad Wednesday for more talks with Iraqi officials.

Gulf oil officials have said Iraq, a founder-member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was finding difficulty in boosting oil production.

Iraq puts its proven reserves at more than 100 billion barrels, second in the world after Saudi Arabia.

But its relatively heavy, high-sulphur crudes are less attractive to refiners, especially in Japan, than gasoline-rich light oils from the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Japan now buys nearly 200,000 bpd from Iraq, less than six per cent of its total oil imports.

"In the long-term, Iraq is a potentially big supplier. We need to maintain our interest," one Japanese executive said.

## Gorbachev warns U.S. businesses to act now

MINNEAPOLIS (Agencies) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev warned U.S. businessmen Sunday that those who want to help build the Soviet economy must act now or lose the chance.

In remarks to heads of over 140 corporations and trade groups from across America, he said, only half in jest, that he would not welcome businessmen who waited for better times.

"Those who are with us at this time have a good chance of cooperation in our great market," Gorbachev said during the meeting at a hotel in downtown Minneapolis.

"But those who stand on the sidelines and don't want to risk dollars, they will remain observers in the years to come. We'll make sure that it is so," Gorbachev added with a laugh.

His audience included some of the leading figures in American business, but several major corporate chairmen like Roger Smith, chairman of General Motors, IBM head John Akers

and Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca, were missing, despite accepting invitations. Spokesmen said they had already been at meetings with Gorbachev in Washington.

The Soviet leader said his country's economy was in turmoil as the leadership sought to change from a planned system to a market economy.

He said he knew many westerners were worried that Moscow was falling behind in its debt payments, but insisted those problems were temporary, with Moscow suffering a loss of half its hard currency earnings due to the drop in world oil prices.

"You have to assume payment problems now are temporary and you will not lose your money in the Soviet Union," Gorbachev said.

Moscow wanted American companies to help Soviet defence plants convert to production of consumer goods, adding that one U.S. company was already doing this in the city of Sverdlovsk,

previously closed to foreigners. When one businessman asked when Americans would be able to buy into Soviet companies, Gorbachev said he thought it would soon be possible.

Gorbachev warned the Americans that West European and Japanese businessmen were over-taking them in their involvement in the Soviet market. Out of 1,500 joint ventures between Soviet and Western companies, only 50 involved U.S. companies.

"I am in favour of dependence, mutual dependence of the Soviet Union on the United States and the United States on the Soviet Union," he said. "Generally, we are too independent."

Several businessmen said after the meeting they thought Gorbachev's message was part sales pitch and part warning.

"The message Gorbachev seemed to be delivering was that those who invested and helped establish ties early on would have an inside track for trade, while those who sat out would not," said Ian Martin, head of the Pillsbury company.

## Uncertainty boosts greenback

LONDON (R) — The dollar ended higher across the board in Europe Monday, drawing strength from its role as a safe-haven in times of political uncertainty, dealers said.

They said dollar buying was encouraged by disappointment at the inconclusive outcome of the summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and by continued pressure on the West German mark.

"The dollar is not fundamentally strong but political factors are supporting the currency," said Masaru Igarashi, chief

dealer at the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank in London.

The dollar closed at 1.5955 marks compared to Friday's finishing 1.6888 and at 152.95 yen against 151.20. It was also up against the pound sterling and Swiss and French francs.

Dealer said the market was disappointed the summit did not yield agreement on a united Germany's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) or on Soviet economic sanctions against the rebel state of Lithuania.

Gold bullion closed nervously just above a four-year low as it

shed \$5.50 to \$355.75 an ounce, and 3-1/2 month low. It had opened lower as its weakness triggered pre-determined price thresholds in the United States Friday.

Concern that the Soviet Union would increase its sales of the precious metal to bring in hard currency also undermined sentiment, bullion dealers said.

The currency market was quiet in morning trade with much of Europe, including Frankfurt, Zurich and Paris, on holiday for Whitsun. But activity picked up later when New York opened.

## Donors press African bank

## to toughen its loan portfolio

By Rowena Whelan  
Reuters

ABIDJAN — Western donors are demanding that greater care be taken with their contributions to the African Development Bank (ADB), after a surge in lending last year.

Meeting in Abidjan last week, some of the 25 non-African members of the agency accused it of trying to grow too fast and being too liberal in dispersing soft loans in trying to become a key vehicle for modernising the continent.

"The Africans are very proud of this institution. But they just want it to grow too fast," one donor nation governor told Reuters during a series of meetings that ended Saturday.

Some delegates from the bank's 50 African members say the new tougher mood among donor countries reflects the West's renewed confidence in the universal benefits of capitalism

now communism has collapsed in Eastern Europe.

Ghana's Finance Minister Kwesi Botchwey said there was "a surge of triumphalism in the West, with ominous portents for relations between developing countries and the donor community."

He said donors increasingly believed the continuing crisis in Africa was of its own making.

African appeals for 75 per cent hike in its budget for soft-loans to \$4 billion and pleas for relief on Africa's estimated \$226 billion of debt elicited little more than lectures on the need for sound economic policy.

"No amount of direct financial assistance or debt relief is sufficient to allow economic growth in the absence of sound economic policy reforms," said U.S. Governor George Folsom.

ADB President Babacar N'Diaye, re-elected for another five-year term, urged the bank's

members to avoid open conflict. But his efforts to make African trade and economic integration the central theme of the conference was overshadowed by criticism from non-African members of the bank's expansion.

They warned against another massive lending surge such as N'Diaye presided over in his first term. Loans amounted to nearly \$3 billion last year — the equivalent of its whole five-year programme a few years earlier.

Donors argued the bank needs tighter checks on the quality of loans, and to keep arrears in repayments under control, before launching into new areas.

To avoid an open split at the close of the annual governors meeting Thursday, the bank drew a proposal to give \$55 million to its emergency relief fund and accepted curbs on spending \$6.5 million it wanted to use the combat crises such as locust plagues or famine.

## Libya, oil companies make little progress

NICOSIA (AP) — Libya and three United States petroleum companies made little progress in talks last month about American oil interests in the North African country the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The newsletter, published in Cyprus, said the difficulties in the talks, held in Rome, were due mainly to the continuing political impasse between Washington and Tripoli.

The United States accuses Libya of promoting terrorism and imposed economic sanctions in 1986, including a ban on American companies dealing with Libya.

Since then, the U.S. companies' oil operations in Libya have been handled by the Libyans in a "state of suspended animation," the newsletter reported.

There is no sign of ties improving, although Libyan Leader Colonel Muammar Gadhafi has repeatedly called for better relations with Washington over the past year.

The American firms, Marathon, Conoco and Amerasia-Hess, hold equity in the umbrella Waha Oil Company in Libya. Their Rome talks last month were with Libya's National Oil Company.

In January 1989, then-U.S. President Ronald Reagan eased the sanctions to allow the oil companies to restart operations in Libya via non-U.S. subsidiaries and to lift Libyan oil for non-U.S. destinations.

But, the newsletter said, such operations would in practice be gravely hampered by other sanctions that remain in force: Restrictions on monetary transfers; a ban on supply of U.S. technology; and the embargo on Libyan oil imports to the United States.

It said the three Waha partners are now resisting any indefinite prolongation of the frozen status of their operations in Libya and are considering various options, including international arbitration.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, June 4, 1990					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell			
U.S. dollar	670.0	674.0	French franc	116.8	117.5
Pound Sterling	1122.6	1129.3	Japanese yen (for 100)	439.8	442.4
Deutschemark	394.1	396.5	Dutch guilder	350.1	352.2
Swiss franc	465.4	468.2	Swedish crown	109.9	110.6
			Italian lira (for 100)	53.6	53.9
			Belgian franc (for 10)	191.2	192.3

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling		U.S. dollar	
1.6720/30		Canadian dollar	
1.1750/60		Deutschemark	
1.7010/20		Dutch guilders	
1.9155/65		Swiss francs	
1.4385/95		Belgian francs	
34.94/35.04		French francs	
5.7340/90		Italian lire	
1251/1252		Japanese yen	
152.40/50		Swedish crowns	
6.1385/1435		Norwegian crowns	
6.5350/5450		Danish crowns	
6.4680/4780		U.S. dollars	
One ounce of gold		358.70/359.10	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Stocks closed mixed and off their highs in moderate volume. Brokers said the impact of a weaker yen was offset by Friday's gains on Wall Street. The Nikkei average rose 34.25 to 32,925.37.

SYDNEY — The market closed firmer, with leading stocks well supported as Friday's stronger New York market boosted local sentiment. The All Ordinaries index ended 11.1 up at 1,524.9.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed marginally weaker on profit-taking after strong gains made in the last few trading days and a surge of buying interest in the morning. The Hang Seng index shed 5.95 to 3,153.22.

SINGAPORE — The market closed weaker as stop-loss selling and a lack of buying interest pushed prices broadly lower. The Straits Times index fell 3.36 to 1,552.45.

BOMBAY — Prices closed mixed in light trading as players moved to the sidelines, with some fearing that the government was contemplating price controls to combat inflation. The Bombay stock exchange index dropped 1.89 points to 797.61.

FRANKFURT, Zurich and Paris — Closed for Whitsun holiday.

LONDON — Stocks retreated further from the morning's peak after Wall Street opened mixed and failed to maintain the pace of its recent advance. At 1444 GMT the FTSE index was up 7.1 at 2,378.5.

NEW YORK — The market was narrowly mixed in late-morning trading with the Dow near its Friday closing of 2,901. Bonds rose in price, helping the market shrug off profit-taking.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 5, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful morning to look into your financial and personal relations with others to see how to make them more agreeable. The Moon in Scorpio will help you uncover what you don't like.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) The morning can find some temptation to make comments that will not be well received so zip the lip and later you are able to gain family's good will.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Be wary of any money schemes early in the day but later you can gain desired information how best to increase present abundance with less effort.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You are restless and disturbed in the morning so keep poised while in the afternoon and evening you are able to make inroads into increasing assets.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Look for ways to maintain calm and an impersonal attitude towards anxieties in the morning but at night you can go after what you desire with confidence.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Don't push what you want of a personal nature in the morning or you get some unnecessary rebuff in the evening plan a well rounded way to gain your ends.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Steer clear of doing anything in

public that can be taken exception to and you protect your good name but after noon you can go after intimate aims.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You are on pins and needles to make some different moves in the morning but don't and later you can get into career and credit interests successfully.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You are upset about some obligation in the morning but postpone action and in the evening a new slant shows how to handle it in the right manner.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A partner is in a petulant mood in the morning so avoid a quarrel while later you find you are able to have romantic happiness with attachment.

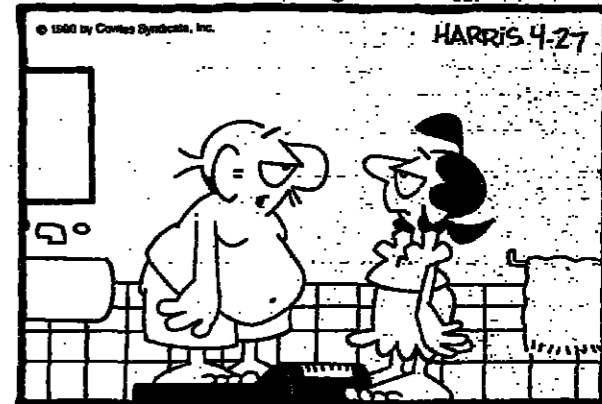
CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Work plans seem to go astray in the morning so be careful how to handle them while in the evening you can get out in the world and accomplish a great deal.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You are too likely in the morning to wrongly criticize a congenial companion so withhold comments but at night you can please a fellow friend very much.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) If an unpleasant situation exists at home during morning ignore for later you will find you can have happy moments at the entertainment you most appreciate.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

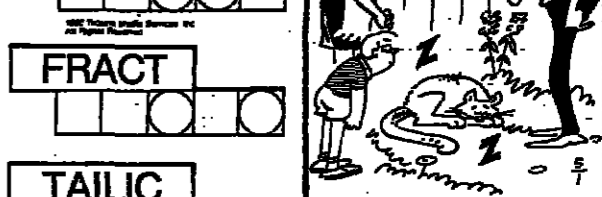


"I'm on the pasta diet. I walk right past a bakery, I walk right past a pizza parlor..."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



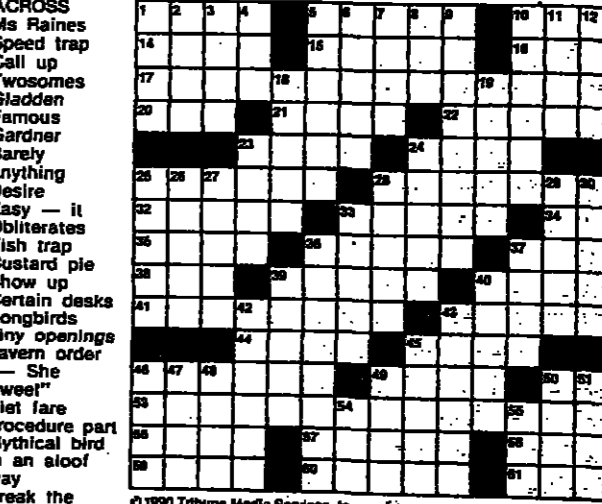
OUR CAT LIKES A CATNAP AFTER THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A CATNAP AT THE JUMBLE. SOUSE FISHY JIGGLE ZITHER. Answer: Guys who regularly roll up their sleeves at work seldom do this—LOSE THEIR SHIRTS.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Diane C. Baldwin



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ACROSS  
1 Ms. Raines  
5 Speed trap  
10 Call up  
14 Twosomes  
15 Gladden  
16 Famous Gardner  
17 Barely anything  
20 Desire  
21 Easy — it  
22 Obliterates  
23 Fish trap  
24 Custard pie  
25 Show up  
26 Certain desks  
32 Songbirds  
33 Tidy openings  
34 Tavern order  
35 — She  
36 Old fare  
37 Procedure part  
38 Mythical bird  
39 In an aloof way  
40 Break the rules  
41 Equestrian discipline  
42 Blabs  
44 Man for one  
45 Check  
46 Alliance  
49 Spat  
50 Donkey  
51 With little provocation  
56 Animal fat  
57 Beneath  
58 Infatuated  
59 Kinship  
60 Religious  
61 Post's black

## Cameroon hopes to improve stand

SILVA DI PASANO, Italy (AP) — Cameroon was undefeated in its first World Cup appearance in 1982, held in Spain, and was a favorite of Spanish fans.

Now the "indomitable lions" of Cameroon are hoping to improve on that, though the road ahead will be tough.

Cameroon opens the World Cup Friday against defending champion Argentina in Milan, then must face Romania and the Soviet Union in other first-round matches in Bari. It will enter each game as a decided underdog.

But instead of fearing its clash with Diego Maradona's Argentina, Cameroon sees it as a chance to extend a trend of good results for underdogs in the opening game. A defending champion has not won that game in two decades.

"If we do well in the opening match, then we'll get better and better throughout the tournament," said forward Roger Milla, 36, a veteran of the 1982 squad, which earned three draws in as many games.

"It will be difficult for us, but we are motivated to play Argentina," he said.

Apart from a few veterans, Cameroon's team is built on young legs, with standouts like strikers Cyrille Makanaky and Francois Omam Biyik.

"The 1982 team was built more into individualism. We play more together now and know better what is happening on the field," Milla said in French.

Milla, Cameroon's star forward in 1982 and an emotional leader for some of the less-experienced teammates this year, said the World Cup should mark the end of his playing career.

He had a long stint in the French league, most recently for Montpellier, and said he will consider his future after the World Cup in a vacation on reunion island.

Milla said the main motivation was to defend the national colors, but that many upcoming players see the World Cup as a chance to showcase their talent to wealthy European clubs.

Omam Biyik and his brother, defender Andre Kana Biyick, already compete in France, as does goalie Joseph-Antoine Bell. N'Kono plays in the Spanish league for Espanol Barcelona and Ernest Ebongui plays in Portugal. Cameroon manager Valery Nepomniachi, a Soviet who must speak to his team through a French interpreter, has closed his team practices to the public.

Milla declined to discuss the team's planned lineup, though Cameroon is known for improvising and adapting to the opposition.

## FIFA sets new tough soccer rules

ROME (AP) — The World Soccer Federation Monday ordered referees to expel any player who commits an intentional foul to keep an opponent from scoring on a breakaway.

The new rule was one of five issued by FIFA in an apparent effort to clean up the style of play in time for the month-long World Cup championship.

The five new rules take effect immediately and also are part of the soccer federation's attempt to reverse a trend of low-scoring games.

"Considering that the World Cup is virtually the showcase of international football, FIFA insists that the directives... are implemented," the soccer federation said in a statement issued in Rome.

The four other new rules are aimed at speeding up play, making sure players are "respectably dressed" and keeping players from celebrating too much after scoring.

FIFA said it was issuing the new directives "to deal effectively with certain unlawful practices which harm our sport and undermine the spirit of fair play."

The toughest new rule says: "If a player, who is heading straight for the opponents' goal without anything in his way and with an obvious chance of scoring a goal, is stopped in his tracks by unlawful means (being held back by his shirt or arm) either by the goalkeeper or another opponent, the referee will interpret the infringement as a serious foul. He will therefore send the offending player off..."

In the 1982 World Cup semifinal between France and West Germany, German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher intentionally knocked French player Patrick Battiston to the ground on breakaway, preventing a goal.

Battiston was knocked unconscious, but Schumacher remained in the game and the West Germans eventually won.

In another new rule, FIFA said referees will issue yellow cards, or warnings, to any player who intentionally delays an opponent's free kick to five his teammates more time to arrange the defense.

Any player who receives two warnings in a game is expelled. To keep injuries from interfering with the game's momentum, the referees will order any player "bleeding badly" from an injury to receive treatment off the field.

The player won't be allowed to return to the field "until he has been treated adequately."

FIFA also said players "are required to be respectfully dressed."

"If the referee notices, for example, that a player's shirt is hanging out of his shorts or that he has let his socks down, he must order the player to adjust his clothing. The player may be stopped from playing on until he has complied with the referee's request," the rule said.

## Netherlands defeats Yugoslavia in soccer

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP) — European champion the Netherlands continued its buildup to the World Cup soccer tournament with a 2-0 victory Sunday over Yugoslavia.

Frank Rijkaard and Marco Van Basten scored for the Dutch team after a scoreless first half.

The teams, both of which will compete in the World Cup beginning Friday in Italy, created an equal number of opportunities, but the Dutch finishing was superior.

Rijkaard and Van Basten both played for Italian club AC Milan, which last month won the European Champions' Cup.

The Netherlands is grouped with England, Ireland and Egypt in group F of the opening round of the 24-team World Cup tournament, while Yugoslavia is in group D with West Germany, Colombia and the United Arab Emirates.

Some 15,000 local fans at the Maksimir stadium in Zagreb, the capital of Yugoslavia's state of Croatia which is demanding self-government, booed and jeered the Yugoslav team and whistled while the national anthem was played at the beginning of the match.

They were protesting the exclusion of Croatian players from the Yugoslav cup squad.

Yugoslavia had a slight advantage in the first half, producing at least five scoring chances, the best of which occurred when striker Dejan Savicevic burst through the Dutch defensive line after an immaculate one-two combination with Zoran Vulin in the 39th minute.

## Pistons beat Bulls to reach NBA finals

AUBURNHILLS, Michigan (R) — Isiah Thomas had 21 points and 11 assists to fuel the offense and the Pistons' defense took care of the rest as Detroit beat the Chicago Bulls 90-74 Sunday to advance to the National Basketball Association (NBA's) championship series.

The victory gave the defending champion Pistons a four games to three triumph in the Eastern Conference finals.

Detroit will play Western Conference champions Portland Trail Blazers in the finals with the first game of the best-of-seven series set for Tuesday at Detroit's Palace.

Michael "Air" Jordan led all scorers with 31 points and handed out nine assists but the rest of Chicago's lineup failed to produce.

The Bulls shot only 31 percent from the floor with Horace Grant the team's second high scorer with just 10 points. In 42 minutes on court, Scottie Pippen had two points and shot 1-10.

Mark Aguirre came off the bench with 15 points and 10 rebounds to give Detroit a big first-half boost.

Although Holland appeared satisfied to confine itself to a cautious, defense-oriented game, stars Ruud Gullit and Van Basten also generated several scoring opportunities.

In the 25th minute, Gullit crossed a ball to Van Basten who turned it unchallenged at the Yugoslav goal from some 10 metres, only for goalkeeper Tomislav Ivkovic to deflect it wide.

Ronalds Koeman's powerful free kick from some 25 metres in the 38th minute also was tipped over the crossbar by the goalkeeper.

The Dutch turned the game around in the second half.

Rijkaard scored in the 54th minute after Ivkovic missed Gullit's pass from the right, causing much confusion among his defenders.

Despite efforts by Yugoslav coach Ivica Osim to refresh his midfield by replacing a slow Safet Susic and an injured Srecko Katanec, the Dutch team continued its domination.

Wim Kieft's cross from the left bounced off Ivkovic's crossbar in the 76th minute, and Richard Witschke and Gullit saw two shots deflected within seconds by Yugoslav defenders in the 84th minute.

Yugoslavia, which has not managed to score a goal in its past three warmup matches, missed several opportunities, and substitute striker Darko Pancev shot the ball straight into the arms of goalkeeper Hans Van Breukelen from close range after breaking away from pursuing defenders.

## Sanglamoire wins French derby

CHANTILLY, France (R) — English raider Sanglamoire gave first-season trainer Roger Charlton a dream start to his career by landing the Prix du Jockey Club — the French derby — at Chantilly Sunday.

Ridden by Pat Eddery, gaining his third success in the race, Sanglamoire had to come from a long way back to win a last-furlong (200 metres) battle with hot favourite Epervier Bleu.

But winning owner Prince Khalid Abdullah of Saudi Arabia had an anxious half-hour wait while the stewards enquired into an incident that occurred early in the straight when Eddery started to drive the horse forward.

The colt appeared to hamper the weakening Roi de Rome as he searched for room to make his run.

Once he saw daylight he rapidly picked up the leaders, Top Waltz and Blash, and got the better of the hard-riden Epervier Bleu to win going away by half a length.

The stewards eventually deemed the interference to Roi de Rome to have been accidental and not to have affected the result, so the placings were allowed to stand.

The result will be a morale booster for Prince Abdullah, who is hoping for his first win in the English Derby Wednesday. It was his first success in the Prix Du Jockey Club.

Grant Pritchard-Gordon, Prince Abdullah's racing manager, said that they would have to wait to see how his horses Quest for Fame and Digression fare in Wednesday's Epsom classic before making any plans for Sanglamoire.

Eddery rides Quest for Fame for Charlton in the English Derby. Both men said they were hopeful about the chances of Quest for Fame, who Eddery described as "about the same horse as Sanglamoire."

Trainer Charlton was full of praise for his former employer Jeremy Tree after the race. "It is all thanks to Jeremy. He bought the horse and trained him as a two-year-old."

Dominique Boeuf, rider of the favourite Epervier Bleu, said that he was cruising a furlong out, but he found nothing towards the finish and probably did not quite see out the trip.

## Sabatini dumped, Seles progresses

PARIS (AP) — Monica Seles played near-perfect tennis over the final 11 games Monday to move past Laura Gildemeister and into the quarterfinals of the French Open.

Down 1-4 in the first set and having trouble controlling her two-fisted shots, the 16-year-old second seed suddenly seized control and routed Gildemeister 6-4, 6-0.

In winning 11 consecutive games, Seles won 32 of the last 38 points and all but four in the second set, which took 16 minutes.

"I started winning a couple of important points and in the second set my game came together," the U.S.-based Yugoslav said.

The victory in the fourth round also extended Seles' winning streak to 29 matches and avenged her last defeat. The 16th-seeded Gildemeister was the last player to beat Seles, more than 2½ months and five tournaments ago.

Most of Seles' extraordinary second set was watched by one of her prime challengers, 14-year-old Jennifer Capriati. The two will meet in semifinals if they get past quarterfinal opponents — Capriati against Mary Joe Fernandez and Seles against Manuela Maleeva.

The tournament, already bereft of a half-dozen top players through early-round upsets, lost another glamour player when fourth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini was upset by 11th-seeded Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 7-5.

It was the second year in a row that the 20-year-old Argentine was eliminated in the fourth round at the French Open, and the second year in a row that Novotna has reached the quarters here.

After a day of rain and postponed matches, the grand slam tournament's second week started cool but sunny.

Gildemeister, a 26-year-old from Lima, Peru, broke Seles for a 3-1 lead and held serve for 4-1.

Her powerful groundstrokes scored well while Seles hurt herself with errors.

After forcing Gildemeister to a fourth game point in the fifth game, Seles opened the sixth with a double fault and a lob that landed long. Those were virtually the last errors she made.

She held for 4-2, broke for 4-3 and drew even on an ace.

Gildemeister, exchanging cries of "vamos" with her husband, Heinz, in the front row of the stands, had a 40-15 lead to go up 5-4. She drew Seles out of position and had an entire court to a put away a short lob — but hit it out.

"It was a pretty easy shot. I wasn't going to go close to the line but I saw her standing there and that's why I went for a winner," Gildemeister said. "I'm still thinking about that shot. And all through the second set I kept thinking about it and why didn't I put that volley away."

Frustrated, she dropped the next two points to give Seles a 5-4 lead, and Seles served out for the final game, winning when Gildemeister netted a forehand.

Seles let out a "yes" and charged into the second set.

The blonde teen lost only one point in breaking Gildemeister's serve for a 1-0 lead. She held serve at love in the second, fourth and sixth games and the only points she lost in the set were two in the third game and another in the fifth.

It was the most impressive performance in the tournament by Seles, who has the longest winning streak in tennis but had looked less than unbeatable in the earlier rounds.

"Maybe it's going back," Seles said.

Sabatini is one of the biggest names in tennis, but she has reached just one grand slam final and never has won one. Her frustration continued on the Paris clay.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF  
E TANNAR HIRSH  
© 1990 World Bridge Council, Inc.

#### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 6 ♠ A Q S ♠ 8 7 3 ♠ 8 5 4 3 2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Almost certainly, the opponents will play in spades, so here's your chance to direct a lead with virtually no risk at all. Double. If nothing else, you will warn partner off a possibly fatal lead away from an honor in one of the minors.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ K 3 ♠ K 10 ♠ A Q 9 2 ♠ A 9 5 4  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
3 ♠ DM Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—At duplicate, we would bid three no trump—our club spots are not good enough for us to think we can beat them enough to compensate for our vulnerable game. At rubber bridge, we would pass and take the penalty. After all, you're still a three-to-one favorite to win the rubber.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ A 7 ♠ Q 10 9 ♠ 6 4 3 ♠ 8 7 6 2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—You don't have much, but you do have excellent spade support and clearly want partner to lead the suit if West declares. Bid two spades. The modern tendency is to react to partner's overall as if he had opened the bidding in that suit.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 10 9 8 7 ♠ K 7 ♠ A K 6 ♠ Q 9 5 2

Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?  
A.—Normally, we don't approve of suppressing a major suit when responding to an opening bid. But when partner opens in a five-card heart suit, chances of his having four spades on the side are greatly reduced. In addition, your suit is so poor that we would bypass it in favor of jumping to two no trump—upgrading our king of hearts and intermediates surely upgrades the hand by at least one point.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ A 3 ♠ A K ♠ A Q 8 3 ♠ A K Q 9  
What is your opening bid?  
A.—The textbook opening bid with a balanced 25-27 points is three no trump. If you use three no trump for some other purpose, open two clubs and bid three no trump at your next turn.

Q.6—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ A J 9 4 ♠ Q K 10 6 7 5 3 ♠ 6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 NT ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Since you have no interest in defending against a heart contract, don't even consider a double. And since no diamond bid would be forcing, forget about that suit. With such a distributional hand, you are not going to be able to find out all you want to know about partner's hand, so we suggest you make up your mind whether to bid four spades or six spades and go ahead and do it.

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

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The flat has a telephone, central heating, car park and other essential facilities.

Location: excellent location on Jabel Amman, Seventh Circle near Um Uthaina Hotel.

Rent to be paid annually and to be agreed on.

Call tel 815358 in the morning and tel. 272143 evening — Irbid.

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## Peace talks stalled as Khmer Rouge leader fails to attend

**TOKYO (AP)** — Talks aimed at ending Cambodia's civil war recessed after only 25 minutes Monday when Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan failed to appear.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials awaited contact from the four warring factions on a resumption of the talks, but developments cast doubts over the outcome of the first peace conference held in Japan since World War II.

The Khmer Rouge, the largest group in the loose three-party guerrilla coalition fighting the government of Premier Hun Sen, had said it came to Tokyo ready to sign a ceasefire agreement to end the 11-year-old war.

But it said it could not participate in negotiations that it described as two-sided peace talks led by Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the guerrilla coalition.

Hun Sen has refused to accept the Khmer Rouge as an equal negotiating partner in the talks or as an equal participant in any interim government, warning that the radical Communists could return to power and repeat a reign of terror of the 1970s.

Previous Cambodian peace

talks also have floundered over a future government role for the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the hundreds of thousands of Cambodian deaths during its rule from 1975 to 1979.

Foreign Ministry officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they could not comment on the reasons for the recess or the contents of the brief talks.

"Everything now is stagnant because of this question," one said. Asked about prospects for the talks' resumption, he said, "We don't know yet and we don't know yet what happened today."

After Monday's talks recessed, the participants continued to hold informal discussions in other rooms of the Akasaka Palace, the ministry officials said.

Afterward, the groups returned to their hotels and were holding consultations, guerrilla and Japanese officials said. But "nothing is decided," one Khmer Rouge official said.

Japan agreed to a suggestion from Thailand in April that it act

as host to peace talks between Hun Sen and Sihanouk to maintain momentum in the Cambodian peace process. But Sihanouk said Khieu Samphan and conservative former Premier Son Sam, leader of the other guerrilla faction, also should take part.

Japanese officials prepared a circular negotiating table that they hoped would solve the problem of a negotiating format, with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama surrounded on one side by Hun Sen and three representatives of his government, and on the other by Sihanouk, Son Sam, Sihanouk's son Prince Ranariddh, and Khieu Samphan.

But the Khmer Rouge said the formula still resulted in talks between two sides, not among four warring parties.

"Consultations (on the format) went on till after midnight," the group said. "Unfortunately, the matter could not be solved."

Also in Tokyo to observe the talks was Thai Defence Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, a key mediator between the Cambodian groups who was instrumental in drafting the proposed ceasefire.

While other faction leaders

were meeting in Akasaka Palace, Khieu Samphan paid a 20-minute visit to Chavalit's hotel room in another part of Tokyo. Both sides refused to comment on their discussions, but the Khmer Rouge leader told reporters afterward he had boycotted the peace talks "because there are many problems."

"I'm here to sign the peace agreement," he said.

Sihanouk has repeatedly pledged he will sign a ceasefire agreement in Tokyo regardless of what happens, but also has said the Khmer Rouge should be included.

Fighting has intensified in Cambodia in recent weeks, with the guerrillas claiming victories in many parts of the country. The ceasefire agreement scheduled for signing in Tokyo reportedly has no measures for supervising a truce or new elections.

The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — are to hold talks on Cambodia in Paris in July. The United Nations has recognised the guerrilla coalition as the legitimate government of Cambodia, and Hun Sen has therefore resisted U.N. participation in peace plans.

## Conference to discuss Europe's future

**COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)** — Foreign ministers from 35 nations open an East-West human rights conference Tuesday, hoping to rewrite the ground rules in Europe to protect ethnic minorities and guarantee the rule of law.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are also in Copenhagen, and will meet to press ahead with talks on Germany's future.

The month-long human rights conference is likely to produce a final document endorsing principles which just one year ago were out of reach: Free elections, pluralist politics, freedoms of speech, assembly and religion.

More radical proposals — a committee to mediate ethnic disputes and possibly a security force — are likely to meet resistance.

"It is still too early to say if we can find a consensus. But all governments now agree to move ahead" toward a human rights declaration, said Per Fergo, head of the host delegation.

"A part of the discussion about human rights also concerns security and respect for national minorities," said U.S. delegation chief Max Kampelman. "We have to handle those problems together," he told a Danish newspaper.

The Copenhagen conference, the second of three on the human dimension, is an outgrowth of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. The Helsinki Accord reduced tensions in Europe and set minimum standards of behaviour by states toward their peoples. The final conference in the series will be in Moscow in 1992.

The 35 signatories of the Helsinki Accords from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, or CSCE. They are the United States, Canada and all European states except Albania — and even that bastion of Stalinist isolation now wants to join.

The last human rights meeting, held in Paris last June, broke up without adopting a final document. But this conference is taking place in a new Europe. Since 1975 has the question of human rights stood to make such advances in the CSCE context.

First on the agenda for a two-day foreign ministers' session is the creation of a committee to prepare for a CSCE summit later this year. All the CSCE states except Bulgaria were sending their foreign ministers, organisers said.

Baker and Shevardnadze were mandated by their chiefs to continue talks on whether a unified Germany can be a member of NATO. Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev held extensive but inconclusive talks on the German question in Washington last week.

## Mandela kicks off world tour

**GABORONE (R)** — South African black nationalist Nelson Mandela flew into Botswana Monday to start his biggest foreign tour since being released from jail in February.

Mandela, deputy president of the anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC), and his wife Winnie were greeted by President Quett Masire, traditional dancers and about 1,000 cheering people.

"I want to assure you how happy I am to be among you," Mandela told the crowd carrying banners reading Pula (blessings) and Amantla (power).

Earlier, in Johannesburg, the ANC leader told reporters as he left South Africa he would campaign against the lifting of international economic sanctions against his racially-segregated country.

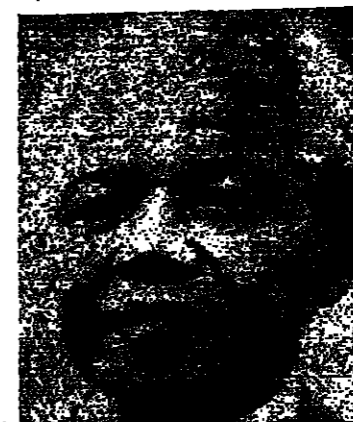
"My message overseas will remain the same... sanctions will be upermost in the course of the meetings," he said, adding:

"On this visit we intend to inform Europe and the United States and Africa of the political situation in South Africa and of any developments which we expect."

The ANC, the main nationalist group seeking black majority rule, has started talks with the government to try to work out a constitution for a post-apartheid South Africa.

Before full negotiations can start, it is demanding several reforms, including the lifting of a national state of emergency imposed four years ago to clamp down on black unrest.

For much of his trip to the 13 countries including France, Switzerland, Britain, Ireland, Canada and the United States, Mandela will be following the route traced by President F.W. de Klerk last month in the longest and most successful foreign tour by a South African leader since



Nelson Mandela

World War II.

De Klerk urged leaders of the 12-nation European Community to review their anti-apartheid policies thoroughly at their Dublin summit on June 25 and 26. Mandela says the sanctions must remain in place until De Klerk makes irreversible and significant steps to dismantle apartheid, South Africa's official policy of racial segregation.

The ANC leader leaves for France Tuesday.

Mandela told the reporters a meeting he held with De Klerk Saturday was part of an ongoing exchange in which they met whenever they thought it was necessary, he said.

He said the lifting partially or wholly of a four-year-old state of emergency, a move widely expected to take place during his tour, would make no difference to the message he would deliver abroad.

The lifting of the emergency is one of the main conditions set by the ANC, the main black opposition movement, for entering formal talks on a new constitution. It is the fourth foreign trip by the 71-year-old veteran leader since his release in February from a life term in jail for trying to overthrow white rule.

Mandela spent last week in hospital recovering from a minor operation to remove a cyst from his bladder.

He was discharged Sunday and later discussed the British leg of his trip with Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick, the British embassy said.

## Fujimori says rival unfit for anti-drug fight

**LIMA (R)** — Presidential candidate Alberto Fujimori has accused his rival Mario Vargas Llosa of being unfit to lead Peru's battle against drug-trafficking because he smoked marijuana as a teenager.

In a bitter televised debate Sunday, Fujimori lashed out at Vargas Llosa, a novelist, for his personal conduct and plans to apply free-market capitalism to cure Peru's economic ills.

Fujimori, the son of Japanese immigrants, holds a slim lead in opinion polls over Vargas Llosa before their run-off election Sunday.

Pointing at his rival, Fujimori referred to an interview in a Lima magazine three years ago in which Vargas Llosa said he had smoked marijuana as a 14-year-old.

"This is extremely grave for

someone who wants to be president, because if we want to fight narcotics-trafficking, the man who is president must have clean morals," said Fujimori, a self-defined centrist.

Vargas Llosa, looking caught off-guard by the charge, replied: "We're talking about Mario Vargas Llosa when he was 14 years old, something that happened only a couple of times and was never repeated."

He noted that Fujimori's party, Cambio '90 (Change '90), included a convicted cocaine-trafficker on its slate for congressional candidates in elections in April.

Drugs are an emotional issue in Peru, the world's biggest producer of coca leaf, raw material for cocaine. Violence linked to drug-trafficking has plagued the country for years.

## U.K. Social Democrats disband

**LONDON (AP)** — The Social Democratic Party has killed itself off after nine years of trying to create a moderate third force in British politics.

Leader David Owen said Sunday that the decision was inevitable after party membership collapsed from a peak of 68,000 to 6,200. Party organisers said a number of members had not paid their subscriptions for this year and they expect membership to go down to 4,000 by the end of

the party has three legislators in the 650-member House of Commons. The trio will continue to hold their seats as independent Social Democrats.

The party was formed in January 1981, promising to "break the mold of British politics." It sought the middle ground between the dominant Conservative and Labour parties. The Social Democrats hoped they would eventually displace Labour which they accused of going too far left.

Many commentators predicted that Labour would never achieve power again after Margaret

Thatcher won her second general election victory in 1983 and then consolidated it in 1987.

But the Social Democrats not only never got within sight of their target. They never even managed to displace the old centrist Liberal Party with whom they formed an uneasy alliance that won 22 parliamentary seats in the last general election in 1987.

"If we did nothing else, we showed the importance of standing by your principles and policies which you think are in the best interest of the country," the 51-year-old David Owen, who set up the party, said after the vote.

Owen emerged smiling from the meeting at St. James's Court Hotel Sunday and said he had no plans, "at this stage at least" to rejoin the Labour Party.

He said the party was not short of money "but we are very short of members."

"We have been pretending to do rather more than we have been able to do," Mrs. Barnes said. "We cannot pretend to be a

democratically based party with a membership now of just over 6,000."

In a special election last month to fill a vacant parliamentary seat, the SDP placed seventh out of eight candidates, and was beaten by the Spoof Monster Raving Loony Party.

Owen, a physician who was first elected to the House of Commons in 1974, served as foreign secretary in a Labour government from 1977 to 1979 and had been seen as potential prime minister.

He and three other former cabinet ministers set up the new party two months after they broke with the Labour Party in January 1981.

A party activist said he wished to assemble the 500 members of the party's Council for Social Democracy and explore their views about continuing.

John Martin, Owen's principal critic within the party, said the National Committee had rejected motions to refer the actions to the larger council and take a ballot of all the members.

## India, Fiji clash at U.N. meeting

**BANGKOK, Thailand (AP)** — India's dispute with Fiji over ethnic rights delayed the opening of a 47-nation annual meeting of the U.N. Social and Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific for several hours Monday.

India opposed Fiji's chairmanship of the meeting. The move was seen as retaliation for the closure of the Indian embassy in Suva last month and the expulsion of Indian diplomats from Fiji, said a U.N. official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

More than 300 senior officials, including 22 ministers and deputy ministers, from 47 countries were to attend the 10-day session of the commission called ESCAP. It is the 46th annual meeting of the organisation.

After a closed-door meeting lasting several hours, Indian delegates backed down and Fijian Minister for Trade and Industry Berendson Vanuobobo was elected chairman, allowing the meeting to proceed, the official said.

In a statement, Vinay Verma, India's permanent representative to ESCAP, said India set aside its objection in part "to maintain the sanctity of the crucially important principle of consensus which has always guided our deliberations in ESCAP."

The statement also cited the apparent unwillingness of any other country to take over the chairmanship and India's "excellent" relations with Pacific Island countries.

## Chinese students defiant after anniversary protest

**PEKING (R)** — University students in Peking said Monday they were heartened by their biggest show of anti-government defiance in a year and predicted continued pro-democracy protests.

Students at Peking University, hotbed of protest last year, said they had not heard of any arrests following a spontaneous rally by more than 1,000 students in the early hours of Monday.

But the whereabouts of the rally's main speaker, who denounced corruption and called for political rights, were unknown, students said. Some suggested he might have been detained by police or gone into hiding.

At about midnight Sunday, hundreds of students hurled bottles from dormitory windows in a satire against China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping whose last name rhymes with the Chinese for "little bottle."

Students leaped from dormitory windows to join a throng bellowing the "internationalist" Communist anthem sung in Peking's Tiananmen Square exactly one year before as troops and tanks carved their way through crowds of pro-democracy demonstrators.

"Last night was a fantastic victory. I think something may happen again tonight. People are very angry," a student at Peking University said.

Student marches for freedom and democracy that erupted in April last year quickly attracted support from hundreds of thousands of people in Peking and many more in other major cities. The movement split the Communist Party and ended with

the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

Diplomats said the pervasive security across Peking Sunday was likely to dissuade workers and other Peking residents from joining any student demonstration that tried to go beyond the bounds of the campus.

It was the biggest show of force since martial law was lifted in January. At least three foreign journalists were brutally assaulted by police in unprovoked incidents.

"At the moment the party leadership is closing ranks like mad," a Western diplomat commented.

A front-page editorial in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily marked the June 4 crackdown on "the counter-revolutionary rebellion" by stressing the need for stability in China. The party was strong and united, it said.

Police, who manned scores of road checkpoints overnight and patrolled in trucks and in convoys of motorbikes, were barely seen in the university district Monday morning.

Neither were police seen inside Peking's University where students milled around as music was played over loudspeakers. One of the songs was "every breath you take" by the rock band police, which includes the refrain "I'll be watching you."

"This government has tried to make us afraid to say anything," said another student.

"They wanted to make us so that we can no longer tell the difference between truth and lies," he added. "But last night showed that we still know the

difference and we are not afraid."

A young female student speaking in a secluded wooded area of the university said: "This is a process that will take a long time. China cannot be changed in two or three days but I'm sure we will gain victory in the end."

After the military crackdown, China's leaders ordered all university students to study for hours Communist doctrines and learn "the truth" about last year's crack down.

The whole Freshman class of Peking University was banished for year's military training in a provincial town.

Word of the renewed protests spread quickly to other campuses in the university district of northern Peking, which disgorged tens of thousands of organised marchers during last year's seven-week-long democracy movement.

Martial music drifted over the campus of Peking Normal University.

"It's very unusual to hear this. We suppose it's a kind of warning," said a resident there.

Western media of twisting remarks made two weeks ago by senior leader Deng Xiaoping, saying his intention was to blame pro-democracy unrest last May and June on a lack of political education.

A report issued in Hong Kong by the Peking-owned China News Service (CNS) late Sunday said Deng's remarks, made to former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on May 21, had been taken out of context by Western media.

On May 22, Reuters quoted an authoritative political source,

who asked not to be identified, as saying that Deng told Schmidt: "The students should not be blamed too much. The leadership and the party committed mistakes which led to this thing."

CNS said a review of Deng's remarks showed he had been trying to tell Schmidt that the Chinese authorities' main mistake over the past 10 years had been not to give enough emphasis to political education for students.

"Some Western news agencies... quoted the speech out of context and twisted it over who is right and who is wrong between the (Communist) Party and the youth," CNS said in a report published on the anniversary of last year's bloody suppression of the student-led pro-democracy movement.

The CNS report quoted Deng in full as saying: "We've never blamed the students, or blamed the youth. The main problem had emerged from inside the party, (involving) even some senior personnel. We have no reason to blame the youth, (we) have done too little to (educate) them."

"Many students were involved because they believed that some people inside the party were supporting them," Deng was quoted as saying.

At the time of the original reports, political analysts in Peking were divided over who Deng's comments were aimed at. One Western diplomat said he did not think Deng was casting blame on any single leader while another thought he was attacking Zhao Ziyang, deposed as Communist Party secretary-general after being accused of being too conciliatory towards the students.

## Michael Jackson hospitalised

**SANTA MONICA, California (R)** — Singing star Michael Jackson was admitted to hospital Sunday night complaining of chest pains, his publicist said. "Michael Jackson was admitted to St. John's Hospital and Health Centre at 9 p.m. (0100 GMT) complaining of chest discomfort," Jackson's publicist Lee Solters said. The 31-year-old Jackson was in stable condition and tests were being conducted, a nursing supervisor at the Santa Monica hospital said. Further details were not immediately available. Jackson, one of the top stars in contemporary music, is known for such hits as Billy Jean.

## Cow callers bellow for bucks

**MIAMI, Texas (AP)** — They cocked their heads and bellowed. But this wasn't just any barnyard talk. About three dozen people competed in the 42nd annual National Cow Calling Contest. "Volume is the key," Dana Brown said after winning the women's title. The judges "are out there in the field and they want to be able to hear it." Ms. Brown was awarded a plaque and \$50 for her loud, long bellow becoming in front of about 1,000 onlookers. She was raised on a farm and explained that cow calling comes with the territory. "I grew up doing it. It's just a talent. It's something we like to do," Ms. Brown said. "It's Texas." Jane Bright, winner of the grandmother's division, agreed that loudness brings success, and she's had plenty of practice. "I have boys," said the woman who lives about 128 kilometres northeast of Amarillo. "It's from raising boys."

## Patients leave hospital as nurses, doctors fight

**DHAKA (R)** — Hundreds of patients at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital left for home Monday or lay uncared for in their beds because a doctor allegedly slapped a nurse. The hundred nurses walked out demanding punishment for the doctor, whom they said hit a nurse for allegedly failing to attend patients properly. Doctors abstained from work saying female nurses assaulted a male physician following the alleged slapping incident. A hospital staff member told reporters patients were being refused admission and many of those already admitted had left for their homes.

## Caribbean Film Festival begins

**FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique (AP)** — Twenty-seven films will compete for awards at the second festival of Caribbean images, which opened Friday night in Fort De France. A documentary on C.L.R. James, the celebrated Trinidadian author of Black Jacobins and a Cuban film were shown Friday night as part of the competition for Best Films of new filmmakers in the Caribbean region. "Bob Marley inundated the world with reggae music from the small island of Jamaica. We can do the same thing with films," said Elphinstone Palcy, maker of the recent film about South Africa the White Dry Season starring Marlon Brando. Seventeen films, including films from Africa and Europe, are represented at the festival, which is sponsored by the regional council of Martinique. The festival, which was initiated by Susie Lando, a history teacher and passionate cinema buff, ends on June 8, 1990.

## £1,300 stolen from Westminster Abbey

**LONDON (AP)** — A thief broke through a 13th century stained glass window in Westminster Abbey and stole £1,300 (\$2,000) from a collection box, police said. The donations were for the Abbey's restoration. The police said they believed the thief reached the window at night by climbing scaffolding put up for the building work outside the Abbey's St. George's Chapel. Scotland Yard police headquarters said the thief took place the day but they would not say who it was or was released immediately. No arrest was reported. Kings and queens since William I in 1066 have been crowned in the Abbey, which was largely rebuilt from the 13th century onward. Many monarchs buried there, as are illustrious writers, poets and scientists. The unknown warrior, an unidentified soldier who was killed in World War I.

## City of Angels tops Tony Awards

**NEW YORK (R)** — The hit show City of Angels became the first American musical in years to dominate Broadway's Tony ceremony Sunday, winning six of the awards including one for Best Musical.

The buoyant, jazzy satire of 1940s Hollywood and private eye films won Tonys for C. Coleman and Larry Gelbart for Best Score and Best Book (script) respectively, as well as Best Actor for leading man James Naughton.

Best Play honours at Broadway's biggest awards went to the Grapes of Wrath, an adaptation of John Steinbeck's novel of migrant workers in the depression. British actress Maggie Smith, twice nominated in the past, won the award for Best Actress in a play for her flamboyant performance as a tour guide who makes up stories about the history of a manor house in Lettice and

Lovage. The show originated in London and the cast and crew were brought over to New York. "You've made us all feel so very welcome," Smith said.

"I can't tell you how generous the audiences are here. They show you how they feel," she added, recalling that her first professional job was in New York in 1956.

City of Angels cleverly mixes two plots — a writer struggling to retain his integrity while adapting his detective novel for the screen, and the private eye story itself.

Past Tony awards — Broadway's equivalent of Hollywood Oscars — have been dominated by productions imported from London's West End such as Cats, Les Miserables, Phantom of the Opera, and Me and My Gal.

Close behind City of Angels was Grand Hotel, the Musical,

Tommy Tune's adaptation of the Vicky Baum novel about pre-Nazi Berlin. Although it opened to mixed reviews, the show surprisingly won five Tonys, including two for Tune for Best Direction of a musical and choreography.

Best Actress in a musical went to Tyne Daly for Gypsy, Daly, best known for her television performances in Cagney and Lacey, played the role of Mama Rose.

Robert Morse was named Best Actor in a play for Tru, a one-man show in which he plays author Truman Capote with uncanny accuracy.

Other acting awards for featured roles in plays went to Charles Durning, who played Big Daddy in a revival of Cat on a Hot Tin Roof and Margaret Tyack and Maggie Smith's prickly superior in Lettice and Lovage.